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Mapai Plan for Free Secondary Schooling

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The establishment of a State secondary school system, which would offer free education for all pupils able to benefit, is expected to be one of the key points in the basic principles formulated by Mapai for the future coalition, it is learned.

This means that unlike the primary school system, where the State runs both secular and religious schools, high school education would only be secular, although students may take religious instruction outside the framework of the State system.

At present, all secondary schools in the country are either run privately or by the Municipalities. The Mapai plan envisages starting the system in "ma'abarot" and immigrant centers as two-year post-primary schools, giving ninth and tenth-year education, building towards the full four-year course. Eventually, municipal high schools would be absorbed. This is expected to present no difficulty, since Mapai-led

Nasser Thanks Russia; Attacks Iraq and Israel

Abdu Nasser last night said the U.A.R. appreciated Soviet aid which enabled the construction of the Aswan High Dam to be started, according to Cairo Radio.

His speech, delivered at the Faculty of Engineering of Cairo University, was live broadcast over the entire U.A.R. radio network. In pointing out the attacks made on him by the "imperialist" press, he mentioned the late Nuri es-Said, who had been shot in the face and a gun was in his hand. The body was found in a clump of bushes next to a bridge path in Alley Pond Park, on the outskirts of Queens Borough.

Police said later a letter left for his wife asked her forgiveness and gave funeral instructions. The letter referred to his dismissal from the U.N. and showed he "was despondent over the recent troubles he had had," police added.

Seven Charged in Ceylon With Bandaranaike Murder

COLOMBO (Reuter). — Somarama Thero, a Buddhist priest, was on Thursday charged with the murder of Premier Solomon Bandaranaike who was shot at his home two months ago.

Danish Ex-Diplomat Suicide in N.Y.

NEW YORK (UPI). — The body of Povl Bang-Jensen, 50, the Danish diplomat who was fired from his United Nations job for refusing to name key figures in the 1956 Hungarian anti-Communist revolt, was found on Thursday in a park in Queens Borough.

Detectors at the scene said Bang-Jensen apparently had committed suicide. He had been shot in the face and a gun was in his hand. The body was found in a clump of bushes next to a bridge path in Alley Pond Park, on the outskirts of Queens Borough, near the Nassau County line. Police said later a letter left for his wife asked her forgiveness and gave funeral instructions. The letter referred to his dismissal from the U.N. and showed he "was despondent over the recent troubles he had had," police added.

No charges were preferred on an eighth suspect, and the court ordered his release. He is Mr. P.R. de Zoysa, brother of the former Finance Minister, Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, who resigned four days ago.

The Government parliamentary party also unanimously decided to order the resignation of Mr. Stanley de Zoysa, who resigned four days ago. The decision was made on the eve of a parliamentary debate on an opposition motion censuring the Minister of Justice for permitting the police officer to make a recent statement on inquiries into Bandaranaike's assassination.

Among the accused is Mrs. Vimala Wijewardene who held the portfolios of Health and later of Housing, Mappitigama Buddhakitha Thero, chief incumbent of the Kelaniya Buddhist temple, Newton Perera, a police inspector, Dr. C.A. Ayurudie, a physician, Anura de Silva, a motor mechanic, and H.P. Jayawardene, a businessman.

Jordanians Fire On Boat in Dead Sea

BEERSHEBA. — Automatic weapons and 20 mm. cannons were fired by two Jordanian boats on Tuesday at six Geological Survey and Pothat Plant workers in a boat near Ein Gedi. No one was hurt.

News of the incident, the first on the Dead Sea since 1948, became known only Thursday, when the workers arrived in Sodom with their boat.

The boat, which was cruising from Sodom to Ein Gedi, was fired on at 5:00 p.m. from a range of three kilometers. It beached at Ein Gedi.

Kassem Leaving Hospital Within Few Days
BAGHDAD (Reuter). — Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem, the Prime Minister, who was wounded in an assassination attempt last month, will leave hospital in a few days, Dr. Mohamed Shawwaf, Minister of Health, announced here.

Egyptian Currency Devaluation Mooted

The possibility of devaluing the Egyptian pound was discussed by the U.A.R. Supreme Economic Council at its recent meeting in Cairo, the Israeli Arab Broadcasting House reported last night.

This explains why the letter is dated September 10 and postmarked October 6, and why the post mark is not from Beirut (the location of the Renault offices) but from the Boulevard Victor Hugo Post Office in Paris, which is in the vicinity of the Lebanese Embassy.

Zim Signs Contract In France for New Liner

PARIS (Reuter). — The Zim Navigation Company of Israel last night signed a contract here for the construction of a 6,400-ton luxury liner in France.

The new liner, which will be 127 metres long, will be able to carry 620 passengers. The contract was signed by representatives of Zim and the shipbuilders, Ateliers et Chantiers de Bretagne. The ship will be built at Nantes, west France.

'Don't Want Any!'

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Guinean President Invites 'Mr. K.'

MOSCOW (Reuter). — President Sekou Toure of Guinea said last night that he had invited Premier Khrushchev to visit Guinea and hoped he would be able to accept.

Mr. Khrushchev was absent from the Kremlin reception given by the Soviet Government for Mr. Toure. However, Mrs. Khrushchev and other members of the family were present. Mr. Toure and Mr. Frol Kozlov, a First Deputy Premier, signed a joint statement immediately before the Kremlin reception.

U.S. to Speed Study Of Aid to UAR

CAIRO (Reuter). — The Director of the U.S. Development Fund, Mr. Vance Brandt, and the U.A.R. Economy Minister, Abdul Munim Kaissouny, have reached agreement that "expedient consideration would be given by the two governments to about seven projects in the U.A.R."

The statement did not indicate the amounts to be loaned for the projects, but foreign diplomatic sources suggested that the sum under consideration would total \$50m, repayable in Egyptian pounds.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said the talks were concluded satisfactorily and that Mr. Brandt's findings would be the object of further study in Washington.

formed sources commented that if the mission resulted in concrete U.S. contributions to the U.A.R. economy it would mean a turning point for the country, which has been financially assisted by the Soviet Union and West Germany.

New UK Firm For Investment In Israel

LONDON (INA). — The Anglo-Israel Securities Ltd., a new investment company, described by its chairman as "the first attempt to interest British investors in Israel's industrial undertakings," was launched in London yesterday.

It officially issued its prospectus under which it invites £500,000 worth of subscriptions to bring its paid-up capital up to the million mark. At a press conference, the Director of the new company, Mr. Edmund Leopold de Rothschild, said the time has come to regard Israel and her economy as a "business proposition" and deal with her in a normal way without any philanthropic background.

The new company, which might issue further offers of subscription, will invest in Israeli shares which are cited on the Israel and New York Stock Exchanges. It was called "a great indirect boost to Israel's economic development," by Mr. Rothschild, who also heads the old and respected city banking firm of N. M. Rothschild.

The company will invest in equities "which will be judged on their commercial merits," and intends to distribute a dividend of not less than 80 per cent of its earnings.

Israel's economy was described by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Sir Henry d'Avigdor Goldsmid, a Conservative M.P., as similar to that of the U.S. 80 years ago, as he invited investors in Britain to participate in the industrial growth of Israel.

The Directors are Sir Henry, Mr. Rothschild, Mr. Norman Harold Lever, the Hon. Peter Montefiore Samuel, Mr. Geoffrey Charles Seligman, and the Right Hon. Lord Swaythling. It counts among its advisers the Bank Leumi and the Israel Discount Bank.

Clerides Named As Rival to Makarios

NICOSIA (Reuter). — The newly-formed Cyprus Democratic Union last night nominated Mr. John Clerides, Q.C., as its candidate to oppose Archbishop Makarios in elections on December 13 for the first President of the independent Republic of Cyprus, which will come into being next year.

U.S. Fails in Bid To Orbit Moon

CAPE CANAVERAL (Reuter). — An American Thanksgiving Day attempt to put a satellite into orbit round the moon failed yesterday.

An announcement 88 minutes after the launching said the second stage of the three-stage rocket was thought not to have fired. The missile with its intended satellite in its nose, fell in the Atlantic.

The satellite, named Pioneer V, was to have been the first to go into orbit round the Moon. The moon shot was described by scientists as the most difficult one ever attempted by either the U.S. or Russia.

Pioneer V contained a device to photograph the far side of the moon, together with a small engine never flown before, designed to correct its speed in flight.

The first indication of the failure came in an announcement made here 30 minutes after the launching. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration said radio signals from Pioneer's second stage had been interrupted.

(Then at Jodrell Bank, England, Professor A. C. E. Lovell, Director of the radio telescope station, confirmed the second stage had failed to ignite. The Jodrell Bank telescope was set to track the rocket, but no signals were received in Britain because the rocket never rose above the British horizon.)

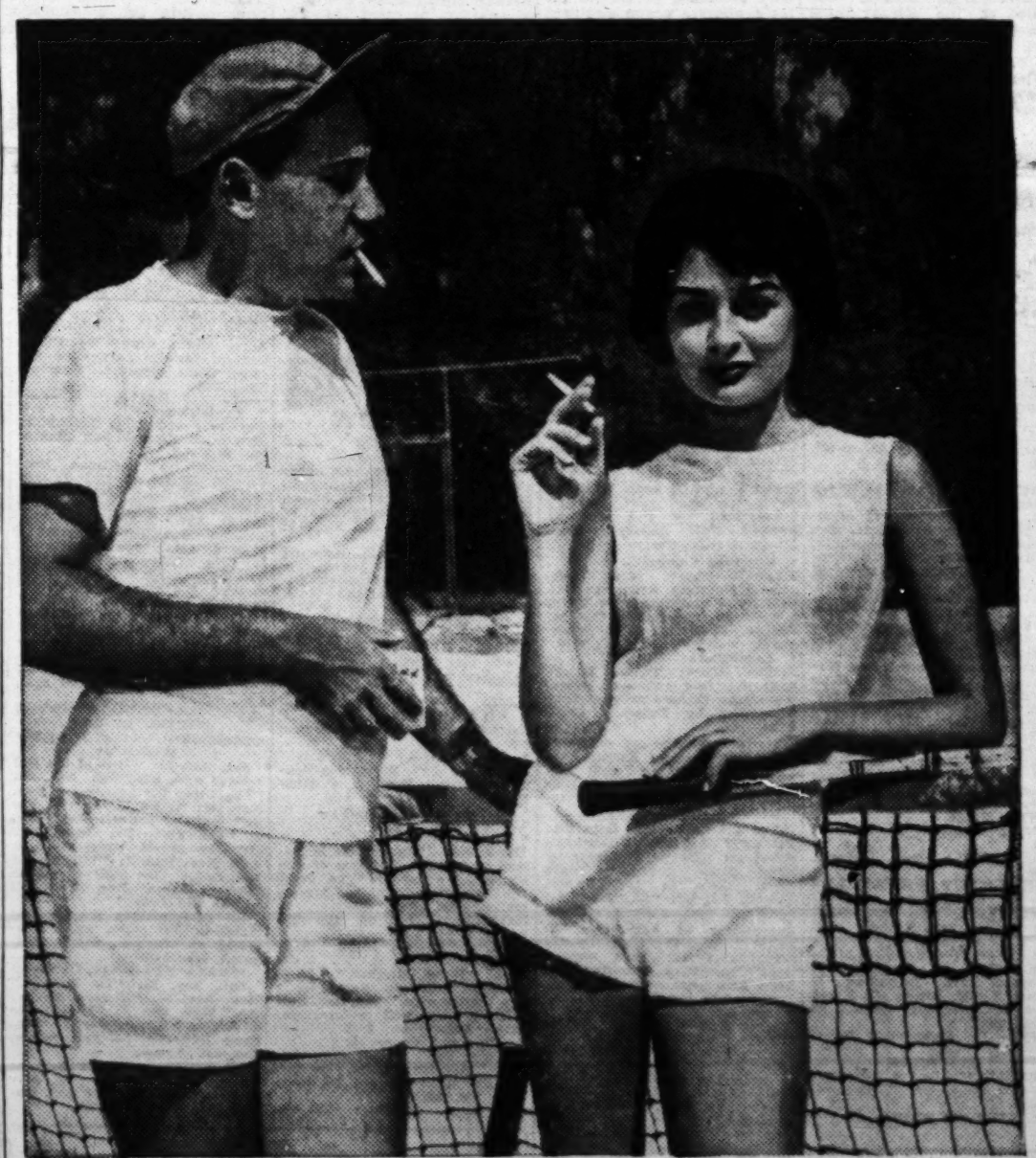
Thanks Supporters

Makarios yesterday afternoon thanked a crowd swarming outside the Archbishop's residence and chanting: "We want Makarios to become the first President." He told them that he regretted the absence of political unity among Greek Cypriots, but added he hoped the example of unity would come from the people themselves.

The Communist organization, AKEL, which withdrew its support of the Archbishop on Wednesday night, is thought likely to back Mr. Clerides — who possibly will also win support from the splinter group which seceded from the Archbishop's political group a few weeks ago, following disagreements on policy.

Hussein Received By Adenauer, Luebbe

BONN (Reuter). — King Hussein of Jordan, an unofficial visit here, yesterday visited President Heinrich Lübke and Chancellor Adenauer.



Mapai to Decide Today On Partners in Coalition

Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — This morning's meeting of Mapai's top policy bodies will have to decide finally whether the next Government will be right or left of centre.

A certain impasse has been reached in coalition negotiations, and a joint meeting of Haverenu and the Party Secretariat has been called for today to discuss the last stages of the coalition talks.

The Prime Minister is expected to participate. On the one hand, Abdu Ha'avoda and Mapai are standing firm on their insistence that the General Zionists be excluded from the Cabinet, while on the other, the National Religious Party has decided to stay in opposition "for the time being."

Mapai would still like a broad-based Cabinet. This was stressed by Prime Minister Ben-Gurion to Abdu Ha'avoda leaders Messrs. Yitzhak Tabenkin and Israel Galili, M.K., on Wednesday night.

G.Z. to Meet
The central policy-making body of the General Zionists — its National Council — is due to meet next Thursday, thereby affording it a chance to engage in political manoeuvring in the meantime.

The names of Mr. Peretz Bernstein, Mr. Joseph Sapir and Dr. E. S. Rimalt have all been mentioned as possible. The Abdu leaders made their adherence to Cabinet discipline conditional on being given prior knowledge of the issues in which their ministers would have freedom of action. Mr. Ben-Gurion is believed to have told them that only the Cabinet could decide in this matter.

The National Religious Party Executive took its decision to remain in opposition at a meeting addressed by Mr. M. Shapira and Dr. Y. Burg, M.K. The party leaders stressed that under the circumstances the National Religious Party would not wish to serve in a Government where it would only play a minor role.

Slowdown in Talks On Tel Aviv Council
TEL AVIV. — The three labour factions in the Tel Aviv Municipality have postponed signing of a coalition agreement till Monday, as a result of an impasse yesterday. Abdu Ha'avoda and Mapai are demanding to know the city departments they will control, while Mapai refuses to discuss the question until the two parties agree on principle that they will not abstain in voting on majority decisions.

Netzer to Pick Mapai Men for Histadrut

TEL AVIV. — Mapai has chosen Mr. Shraga Netzer, the head of its Tel Aviv branch and leader of the "Gush" faction, as Chairman of its Appointments Committee for Histadrut posts.

The Committee will nominate Mapai candidates to key Histadrut positions to be filled by the forthcoming Ninth Histadrut convention. (See Page 10)

Amer in Cairo To Report to Nasser

CAIRO (Reuter). — Marshal Abdul Hakim Amer, Vice-President of the United Arab Republic, arrived in Cairo from Damascus Wednesday night.

Marshal Amer, who was last month delegated sweeping powers in the Syrian region of the U.A.R., was expected to return to Damascus shortly after reporting to Abdu Nasser on the situation there.

During a visit on Wednesday to the Jebel Druse centre of Suweida, where he met the Druse leader, Sultan Pasha el Atrash, Amer declared that the current inter-Arab disputes are "merely summer clouds which will be blown away."

France Urges Arab Countries To Take over Refugee Schools

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — The General Assembly's Special Political Committee yesterday adjourned its debate on the future of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency until today, after hearing speakers of five

All five delegates, the French, Swedish, Irish, Afghanisthan and Libyan, called for continued U.N. support for UNRWA.

M. Pierre de Vaucelles of France, after pointing out that France this year planned to raise its contributions to UNRWA, expressed the hope that other governments would follow suit.

He believed it would be unwise to transfer the Agency's responsibilities to some other body, he said, and an obvious reference to proposals to extend the functions of the Palestine Conciliation Commission.

Dag's Proposal

M. de Vaucelles noted that the U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Hammarskjöld, and Mr. John Davis, UNRWA's Director, had suggested that the responsibility for educating refugee children should be transferred from UNEF to the Arab host countries, and regretfully had been rejected by the latter.

France hoped the Arab governments concerned might see their way to revising their attitude on this question, he said.

Mr. Svig Unger of Sweden said Sweden believed the serious problem of the refugees could be solved only in part by the financial support of U.N. member states, because the underlying cause of the problem was political.

The basic problem was to what extent the refugees should go back to their own country or find new lives elsewhere. He said it seemed to be impractical to suggest that one million refugees, many of whom might harbor hostile feelings towards

U.S. 'Interim Move' To Find Solution

UNITED NATIONS (INA). — "The New York Times" reported yesterday that the U.S. is promoting an interim move designed to reach a permanent settlement of the Arab refugee problem.

Citing a U.S. delegation source, the "Times" adds that "the formula contemplated is understood to call for a limited extension of the operations of UNRWA. It also would reaffirm an 11-year-old U.N. resolution providing that refugees be given free choice between returning to their homes or being compensated."

Israel should all be allowed to return now.

But perhaps some might be allowed to go back over a period, he added.

Dr. Mohieddine Fekini, the Libyan delegate, said the refugees had the right to a choice of repatriation or indemnification by Israel.

Dr. Conor Cruise O'Brien, of Ireland, suggested a solution to the refugee problem might be reached through a "stage-by-stage approach."

The first stage might be to allow a limited number of refugees who wish to return to Israel to go back to their former homes. Those who did not wish to return would be paid compensation.

The second stage, he said, would take place after those refugees who returned had lived in Israel long enough "to take stock" of the situation.

These refugees would be encouraged to return to the refugee camps and give an account of their new life to those who had remained behind, he said.

The most ardent hope for direct Arab-Israeli negotiations yet heard from a third party in this year's General Assembly was voiced here on Wednesday by an Australian delegate who in 1947 was a member of the U.N. Special Committee on Palestine, which drew the report on which the 1947 partition plan was based.

Speaking in the debate, the Australian, Mr. John Hood, told the group in effect that the old P.C.C. is not the U.N. group that could settle the Arab refugee problem. He stated that at present neither the P.C.C. nor any other U.N. body "can exert direct influence."

It is with regret that the
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF
SUPER-SOL LTD.
announce the sudden passing of their Chairman of
the Board
NATHAN W. LURIE
on November 22, 1959.
in Detroit, Michigan.
The burial took place at the Beth-El Congregation
in Detroit, on November 26, 1959.

Social & Personal

The outgoing Director-General of the Foreign Ministry and Ambassador-designate to France, Mr. Walter Eytan, on Thursday night was guest of honor at a reception at the Jerusalem residence of the acting Director-General of the Ministry, Mr. Ya'acov Tsaur. Among those present were Foreign Minister Golda Meir and senior Ministry officials.

The Social Welfare Department of the Jerusalem Municipality on Tuesday gave a farewell party for Mrs. S. Ashbel, head of the Department. Acting Mayor M. Ish-Shalom and other municipal and Welfare leaders were present.

Mrs. H. Katsantakis, widow of the noted Greek author, and Mrs. Marika Papayannou, the pianist, visited the Hebrew University on Thursday.

The following were elected to the committee of the Haifa Public Relations Officers Club at the recent annual meeting, held at the Journalists Association Club: Messrs. Yigal Gera (Paz Co.), Shimon Linnal (Bing Linnal), Fritz Meyer (Eshel), and the following members were elected to the control committee: Mr. Mordecai Berman (Sonol) and Dr. Loew (Dagom).

The vocal newspaper at Beit Sokolov, Tel Aviv, this evening, will be devoted to a discussion between newspaper editors on "Cabinet-making." Messrs. S. Daniel, G. Cifroni, Y. Amit, A. Remba, E. Shurur and A. Tarshish will participate. Mr. M. Asaf will be in the chair.

A lecture on Yoga with demonstrations will be given by Mr. Balakrishna of India at the Jerusalem Press Club on Saturday evening at 8.30.

The Bar of the Edeon Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 4494, has reopened to its regular patrons. Every Saturday night — Jerusalem's top dance band and entertainment till past midnight. Popular prices.

BIRTH — To Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Goldberg at the Eliza Hospital, Jerusalem, a daughter, sister to Tally and Danny.

Haya Lichtenstein Buried in Tel Aviv

TEL AVIV — Mrs. Haya Lichtenstein-Weizmann, sister of the State's first President, and teacher at the Herzlia High School, was buried at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery on Thursday. She died Wednesday at the age of 80.

The funeral procession stopped at Beit Hamoreh, where she was eulogized by Dr. B. Ben-Yehuda, Principal of the Herzlia High School, and Mr. A. Gozani representing the teachers.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. 27 King George, 2043.
TEL AVIV: Abramson, 43 Allenby, 3536; Yaffa, 173; Hadasah, 24548; Seldner, 51 Hadasah, 68851; Frankel, 28 King George, 25721; Kaniel, 147 Ibn Givori, 22118; JAFFA: Al-Kamal, 60 Rehov Jaffa, 83361; RAMAT GAN: Hadasah, 147 Givatayim, 72271; PETACH TYKVA: Ramat GAN, 13 Hovevei Zion, 91-2557; HOLON: Ribick, Kiryat Struma, Rehovot; Levin (Hachag), 196 Harel, 96-1248; NATANYA: Trufa.
HAIFA: Rambam, 39 Arlossoff, 2974.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Tajar, 33 Keren Kaimet, 2203.
TEL AVIV: Schwartz, 17 Allenby, 15033; Ben-Yehuda, 142 Ben-Yehuda, 2535; Shore-Tachnik, 64 King George, corner Disengoff, 22663; Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65180; Hadasah, Hattika, 39 Yefet, 63429; TEL AVIV (night): Magen David, 153 Allenby, 6426; Disengoff, 24717; Avrahami, 9 Erlinger, near Central Bus Station, 2386; Moskowitz, 28 King George, 63890; Hadasah, Hattika, 39 Yefet, 63429; RAMAT GAN: Hattika, 39 Yefet, 63429; Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 65180; Hadasah, Hattika, 39 Yefet, 63429; NATANYA: Trufa.
HAIFA: Pevsner, 28 Pevsner, 4073; NY. CARMEL: Ahissar, 4 Horv, 8184.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Y. Shari, Beit Berlin, Beit Kadima, 2530; Dr. Y. Shor, 43 Hovevei Zion, 91-2557; TEL AVIV: Dr. Eisen, 5 Shimon, 25748; Dr. Har-Even, 15 Shimon, 25411; Dr. Weiss, 78 Disengoff, 28 Keren Kaimet, 25197; Dr. Warren, 15 Beit, 27027; HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 1 Rehov Hannevi, 5424.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. M. Shumert, 7 Rehov Gasa, Dr. Y. Shor, 43 Harel, 96-1248; TEL AVIV AND HAIFA: As Fry-Bay.

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Opera House — Air Cooled — 1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
La Boheme
with Michiko Sunahara
Sat. Nov. 28, 8 p.m.
Wed. Dec. 2, 8 p.m.
MADAME BUTTERFLY
with MICHIO SUKAMURA
Mon. Nov. 30, 8 p.m.
Sat. Dec. 5, 8 p.m.
R. E. H. O. V. 1
at "Beit Hadasah"
Thursday, Dec. 3, at 9 p.m.
Tickets at Nachrach.
HARRIS ARVILLE
Wed. Dec. 3, 8 p.m.
ALEXANDRA
Tues. Dec. 8
LA TRAVIATA
Sunday, Dec. 13

All seats start at 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office (19-1), 4-11, Tel. 2770.
Ticket: Hadasah, 25 King George, 25721.
Subscription Tickets still available at the Opera House between 8-1 and 4-4.

Eshed Preparing Biggest Garage

JERUSALEM Post Reporter
HOLON — The cornerstone of what is claimed to be the largest garage in this part of the world — Eshed's new maintenance depot for its Southern and Central bus fleet — was laid in the industrial zone here yesterday.

The garage depot, to be completed within one year at a cost of 112.8m., will cover some 60 dunams.

Technical innovations will permit the simultaneous maintenance of 75 buses on an assembly-line system. Routine servicing operations will be speeded up by the latest technical appliances in order to ensure a constant reserve of road-worthy vehicles. Some 400 workers are expected to be permanently employed.

Greetings from the Minister of Transport were brought to the ceremony by Mr. Eshed, Barr, Controller of Road Transport, who said that the operation of the garage would prove a boon to passengers in the area between Zichron Ya'acov and Elat.

Mayor Pinhas Eylon credited the Eshed management with a major contribution towards the implementation of the project in Holon. Mr. D. Freilichman, Secretary of the Tel Aviv Council, and Mr. D. Davidovitch, also addressed the gathering.

'Safe' Factories to Pay Lower Insurance Rates

Places of work whose safety records are well above average will benefit from an increased reduction in their accident insurance premiums, according to a regulation just gazetted by the National Insurance Institute.

The regulation takes effect from April 1.

Plants where the benefits paid out to injured workers over a period of two years were 30 per cent less than the norm for that industry will enjoy a 20 per cent reduction in their accident insurance premiums.

Heretofore, plants had to be 40 per cent below the norm for a period of three years to earn a 15 per cent reduction. There were 342 plants throughout the country which won this distinction.

Notification of the reduction will be sent out after February 1, and employers are requested not to appeal their case before that date.

On the other side of the ledger, 43 firms were charged with increased premiums for their above-average accident rate. They had to pay an additional 20 per cent because benefits paid out by the Institute exceeded the set for that kind of employment by at least 30 per cent.

NEPALESE MINISTER DUE TOMORROW

The Nepalese Minister of Interior, Mr. Shurya Prasad Upadhyaya, has postponed his arrival in Israel until Saturday night. He was originally scheduled to arrive on Wednesday.

TODAY

• Meet the Israeli — Tourists invited to stay in Israel at home information at Government Tourist Offices, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.
• Meet Jerusalem Artists — Tourists and members only. Artists House, 9.30 p.m.
• Tours — Spend a morning with Hadasah on a conducted tour, 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 461, Hadasah Club, Yehuda Halevi, 91.
• Recorded Concert — Music to inspire (with background pictures). Beethoven: Sonata in F major for Violin and Piano (Spring). Op. 10, No. 3. Symphony in D minor. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 8.30.
• Exhibitions — Artists House: Today, tomorrow: 10-1. Oil, gouache, watercolor by Yehoshua Grosbard. Monotypes by Yehoshua Grosbard. Watercolours, oils and drawings by Eli Margalit. Kiryat Anshin, 10 Young Israel Artists. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Malmon Ave. Today: 10-1. 3-4, tomorrow: 10-2.
• Safra Art Gallery, 57 Jaffa Rd., Tel. 62727. Art 1958. Jerusalem's oldest art gallery. Haya Sapir, graduate Youth Aliya. Come in and browse around, 8-1, 2-7, Friday, 8-2. All purchases mailed upon request.
• Department of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Special exhibitions: Tel Gath excavations. Chalcolithic ossuaries from Asor. Also permanent exhibition. Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.
• Permanent Exhibition — "Israel Today" Binyanei Ha-Oma. Open daily 10-1, 4-6 (Saturdays accepted). Friday: 10-1 only.
• Beal National Museum — Permanent exhibition: Jewish Ceremonial Art. Archaeological objects. Primitive Art. Exhibitions of "Contemporary" British Printmakers on loan from St. George's Gallery, London. Special exhibition of sculpture by Sir Jacob Epstein. Exhibition of water-colours, gouaches and drawings by Israeli Artists. Exhibitions of "Landscape Etchings of the 17th century" and "Italian Painting of the 20th Century." Today: 9-1; tomorrow: 10-1.
• Zoo — Biblical Zoo. Today: 8-3.30; tomorrow: 9-4.
• TEL AVIV
• Tourist Centre — Visit Hadasah Club, 90 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23399.
• W. Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 25523, 8 a.m. — 3 p.m.
• Ecological Gardens — Open 8 a.m. — 6 p.m. daily.
• Exhibitions — Hadasah Exhibition: Archaeological Finds (closing tomorrow). UNESCO Exhibition of Watercolours. Beit Disengoff. Today: 10-2; tomorrow: 6-10.
• Couple Textiles and Portraits of Egyptian Mummies. Beit Disengoff. Today: 10-1; tomorrow: 6-10.
• Ancient Glass Exhibition. Museum Hadasah, near Ramat Aviv. Today: tomorrow: 10-1.
• R.O.A. House — Tourist Centre: 10 a.m. — 1 p.m.
• HAIFA
• Tourist Centre — Hadasah Club, Youth Aliya Office, 25 Hovevei Zion, Tel. 5244.
• HOLON
• South American Singers — Los Paraguayos. Arnon Chama, 10-1.

TOMORROW

• Music Programme — Saturday Music Hour with organ and these records: Mozart, Symphony No. 35 in E-flat Major, K. 319. Chopin, Etudes, Op. 10. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30.
• Jerusalem Philatelic Museum: Collections of Sinal Campaign, 1948-1949. In E-flat Major, K. 319. Chopin, Etudes, Op. 10. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30.
• Exhibitions — Jerusalem Philatelic Museum: Collections of Sinal Campaign, 1948-1949. In E-flat Major, K. 319. Chopin, Etudes, Op. 10. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A., 10.30.
• TEL AVIV
• Exhibition, 10-1. Tourist Service, 7-9 p.m.
• Exhibitions — Paintings by Berezinska-Neumann, Artists Pavilion, 9 Alhambra, 10-1.
• Israel National Opera — "La Boheme," 8.30.
• Theatre — The Jewish State Theatre in Poland under the direction of Yehuda Kaiman presents: "The Trees of the Forest," 8.30.
• Chamber Concert — Obel Shem, 8.30.
• Habimah: "Visit of the Old Lady," 8.30, 9.30.
• Camera: "Twelfth Night," 8.30, 9.30.
• Obel: "Hotel Paradiso," 8.30.
• South American Singers — Los Paraguayos. Request Programme. Farewell performance. Mann Auditorium, 8.30.
• Dance and Dance — Aliphin Bar, 18 Sholem Aleichem. Request Programme. Farewell performance. Mann Auditorium, 8.30.
• Safe Nora. Dancing: Mandel-Cafe Nora. Dancing: Mandel-Cafe Nora.

REOPENING SHORTLY "ORLY" RESTAURANT

19 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
FIRST CLASS
EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL CUISINE

In Cold and Heat — At The "TADMOR" WE MEET!

Judge Warns Jury to Decide Or Be Locked Up for Night

NOTTINGHAM, England (Reuter). — A judge with a train to catch called jury into court here and warned them they would be locked up for the night if they could not reach a verdict within 10 minutes.

Seventy-one-year-old Mr. Justice Stabile told the jury on Wednesday: "I have disorganized my private arrangements out of consideration for you pretty considerably — and I am not going to disorganize them any further."

"I will leave this court in 10 minutes and if by that time you have not arrived at a conclusion you will be kept locked up here all night and we will resume when I get back tomorrow morning at 11.45 a.m."

The jury of nine men and two women — a man had been released earlier because of illness — shuffled uneasily in the box as the judge talked.

He went on: "I do not know, and I am not entitled to be involved in a case which is not involved in a case of figures or documents, you require all this time." They had then been out two hours 20 minutes.

Common Sense
"Go back to your room, use your common sense and don't worry yourselves with legal quibbles."

"That's what you were brought here for to use your common sense."

The jury fled out — and returned within four minutes with their verdict. They found guilty three men accused of being involved in television thefts worth £10,000.

The judge heard brief evidence of the men's characters — and postponed sentence until yesterday.

He then rushed to Nottingham station by car just in time to catch a train to London.

He declined to tell reporters what his important engagement was in the capital, but added: "It is nothing disreputable and I shall be back in the morning at 10.30."

British Wives May Have to Keep Husbands

LONDON (Reuter). — British wives will be able to order a wife to pay maintenance to her husband if a bill published here today becomes law.

The Matrimonial Proceedings (Magistrates' Courts) Bill aims to give a husband broadly the same right to maintenance relief that a wife has now. If his earning capacity was impaired through illness or disability, he might ask the court to order his wife to maintain him or their children.

The maximum amount of relief would be £10.00 weekly for the maintenance of a wife or a husband, and £2.10 for a child.

Natl Insurance Pensions To Travellers Abroad

Recipients of old age and survivors pensions can continue to receive their benefits while travelling abroad, according to instructions circulated to branches of the National Insurance Institute.

Pensions will be paid into an account in the Bank of Israel or credited with the Institute for up to a 12-month period of the pensioner's stay abroad. Special arrangements may be made for longer periods. Under the law, emigrants are not entitled to pensions, although if they return to Israel the pension will be resumed.

The regulations do not apply to travellers to the U.K. and the U.S., where treaty arrangements allow the pensioners payment in the local currency.

Ethiopians Here To Study Public Health

A group of six Ethiopian public health officers have arrived in Israel for advanced study at the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School.

Special one-year preparatory courses in the pre-medical subjects have been arranged for them, after which the possibility of their entering the regular courses at the Medical School will be considered.

NEW UNRWA HEAD

The U.N. Relief and Works Agency has appointed Mr. Roy Lucas to succeed Mr. Leslie Carver, its Deputy Director, who was killed in a road accident in Beirut last week. ANA reports from Beirut.

Onassis' Wife Sues For Divorce

NEW YORK (Reuter). — Mrs. Athina Mary Onassis has filed suit in a Manhattan court for divorce from her husband, Mr. Aristotle Onassis, the Greek shipping magnate.

Mrs. Onassis, who gave a New York address, asked for custody of the two children, Alex, 11, and Christina, 9.

Papers in matrimonial proceedings here are sealed and the grounds for the suit were not disclosed immediately. The only ground accepted for divorce in New York is adultery.

In recent months, Onassis' name has been linked with that of football star Maria Callas, who spent some weeks with him on his yacht in the Mediterranean.

YANK TO PLAY FOR OXFORD

OXFORD (Reuter). — Peter Dawkins, star All-American footballer from West Point, was chosen this week as right wing for Oxford University to play Cambridge in the annual inter-varsity Rugby Union match at Twickenham on December 8.

Dawkins, 21-year-old son of a Detroit dentist, took up rugby football only seven weeks ago when he went up to Brasenose College, Oxford, on a Rhodes Scholarship.

Nazi Ex-Chief Of Police Acquitted

BIELFELD, West Germany (Reuter). — Dr. Herbert Zimmerman, 52-year-old former German security police chief, was acquitted here on Wednesday of a charge of alleging he took part in the mass killing of 100 Polish political prisoners in Poland in July.

League to Prevent Noise in Haifa

HAIFA — A Noise Prevention League, intended to be the first step towards a National League, has been formed here. Mayor Abba Khoushy has agreed to be its President and it will begin its activities next month.

The initiator of the League, Mr. L. Schaudinichsky, a Technion acoustics expert, told The Jerusalem Post that the League's executive will have an industrial medicine specialist, an ear specialist, a lawyer and an acoustics expert. The League intends to propose legislation and by-laws to help make Israel quieter, work out standard noise scales based on international standards, advise members who are plagued by noisy neighbours, advise on the medical effects of excessive noise and train youngsters in noise prevention.

The League will also strive to have fixed the hours during which such activities as practising on musical instruments will be permitted in residential areas. It will also work on the problem of heavy trucks "warming up" their motors at dawn in residential areas, try to cut down the noise of motorcycles and deal with the problem of loud radios, phonographs and noisy parties late at night.

Mr. Schaudinichsky expressed the opinion that the problem of excessive noise was becoming serious and might cause considerable harm to health, especially of the middle-aged and older.

Nazi Ex-Chief Of Police Acquitted
BIELFELD, West Germany (Reuter). — Dr. Herbert Zimmerman, 52-year-old former German security police chief, was acquitted here on Wednesday of a charge of alleging he took part in the mass killing of 100 Polish political prisoners in Poland in July.

Dr. Zimmerman, now a lawyer, told the court he did not order the executions and knew nothing about them. The public prosecutor had demanded a sentence of 10 years imprisonment.

The Presiding Judge, Dr. Helmut Bender, said there was no proof that Dr. Zimmerman had actively involved in the shootings, but he must have known about them since the prison was under his administration.

BANK OF ENGLAND BREAKS TRADITION

LONDON (Reuter). — The Bank of England has announced here that a new series of bank notes incorporating a portrait of the Queen would be issued from early next year.

It also announced that a £10 note was to be introduced. It will be the first time that the reigning monarch's head has appeared on Bank of England notes.

Olympic Games

HAIFA — The Kiryat Shalom (25 Kiryat Shalom, Haifa) will host the 1960 Olympic Games.

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Cezanne 'Peasant' Fetches £145,000

LONDON (Reuter). — An all-day sale of impressionist and modern paintings and drawings at Sotheby's sale rooms here on Wednesday realized a total of £688,958, the third highest total in the world for a sale of pictures.

Highest price was for Cezanne's "Peasant in a Blue Blouse" which was sold to the New York art dealer Rosenberg and Stiebel for £145,000.

A Gauguin painting, "I await the Letter," was sold to the same firm for £130,000, the highest price ever paid for a Gauguin, the previous record being £104,000 in Paris in 1957.

Third highest price of the day was £45,000 for a Van Gogh painting of a bridge over the Seine at Asnières. Another Van Gogh went for £30,000.

Religious Services
Shabbat begins: Jerusalem: 4.18
Tel Aviv: 4.18
Haifa: 4.18
Tonight: Jerusalem: 5.11
Tel Aviv: 5.11
Haifa: 5.11
Portion: Hallel 1-25, 18.
Haftara: Melachim I, 1-14.

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight Mincha, 4.15 p.m. Arvit, 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Mincha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.05 p.m.

Mechal Shalom: Tonight Mincha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Mincha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.05 p.m.

Shurim Synagogue: Tonight Mincha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 4.40 p.m. Tomorrow: Shabbat, 8.30 a.m. Mincha, 4.00 p.m. Arvit, 5.05 p.m.

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FORECAST: Fine and dry.
Outlook: Shabbat - similar.
Weather Synopsis: General increase in cloud cover, with some rain or drizzle on Sunday. High pressure extends over East Mediterranean.

Station	Temp	Wind	Clouds	Pressure
Tel Aviv	24	22	24	1015
Jerusalem	21	20	21	1015
Haifa	20	19	20	1015
Natany	20	19	20	1015
Tel Aviv Kirya	20	19	20	1015
Lydda Airport	18	17	18	1015
Jerusalem	7	7	7	1015
Beer Sheva	9	9	9	1015
Eilat	11	11	11	1015

Min. Humidity at 8 a.m. 20-24
Max. temp. today 24-26
Max. temp. tomorrow 24-26

ARRIVALS

Mr. Bruce Milten, Adviser on Middle East Labour Affairs for the American State Department, from Tehran, for a three-day visit (by B.O.A.C.).
Mr. Marayan Datt Tiwari, Deputy Secretary of the Indian Press Union, from the Uttar Pradesh, for a three-day visit, by invitation of the Ministry of Information, to study methods of collective settlement (by Swissair).
Mr. M. de Shalit, Director of the Government Tourist Office, from the U.S. after participating in a conference of American travel agencies in Havana (by El Al).
Mr. Leon Uris, author of the best-seller, "Exodus" (in the U.S. Herald).

DEPARTURES

The Acting Director-General of the Foreign Ministry, Mr. Yaakov Tsur, for Paris, on his way to represent Prime Minister Ben-Gurion at the Chad Independence Day celebrations at Fort Lamu.
Dr. Dov Joseph, Treasurer of the Jewish Agency, to the U.S. for the U.N. General Assembly, to New York on December 11 (by El Al).
Mr. John Pilcher, Mr. Harry McDowell, and Mrs. Margaret Church, American Congressmen, to Turkey, in continuing their world tour (by British American Air Force plane).
Mr. Daniel Auster of the Jewish National Board of Directors, to Switzerland, for a J.N.B. national conference on Sunday.
Prof. A. Many and Dr. E. Harnik of the Department of Physics at the Hebrew University, for the U.S. to participate in a scientific conference at the invitation of the Research Division of the U.S. Navy.
Mr. S. Epstein, Legal Adviser to the State Lands Department, to Cyprus, in connection with British holdings here under legal dispute.
Dr. Moshe Sheh, to Budapest, to represent the Communist Party at the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Convention (by Swissair).

ISRAEL-MADE toys are being exhibited at the International Toy Show which opened last week in Messina. Other states represented are Communist China, France, West Germany, Japan, Great Britain, India, the U.S. and Italy.

A POST OFFICE Branch will open in Tel Aviv on Tuesday in the Mitzpeh building at 108 Rehov Ibn Gvirol. The branch will be open weekdays from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m., and on Fridays and holidays from 8.00 a.m. to 8.00 p.m. It will handle all Post Office business.

THE ANNUAL bazaar of the Working Mothers' Organization in Haifa will be opened Saturday afternoon at 4.30 at the Ora Cinema. Among the speakers will be Mayor Abba Khoussy and the Labour Council secretary, Mr. Y. Almog, M.K.

Former President Of Venezuela on Visit
Jerusalem Post Reporter
Dr. Edgar Sanabria, the former President of Venezuela, and now Venezuelan Ambassador to the Vatican, arrived Thursday night for a week's visit as guest of the Government.

The 45-year-old Venezuelan leader and scholar was appointed President in November 1958 after the resignation of Admiral Larrazabal. Dr. Sanabria remained in office until last February.

Mr. and Mrs. Henryk MARGOLIES (Margalit) take pleasure in announcing the
BAT MITZVA
of their daughter,
GAVERIA (Galy)
Instead of a reception, a donation to Hanaiah-Polio.

Our sincere thanks to all those who so kindly expressed their sympathy on the passing of our beloved
Felix Uri Mittwoch
Frieda Mittwoch, Haifa,
Michel and Marion Mittwoch,
K. W. Lavie

I wish, in this way, to thank all friends and acquaintances for their expressions of sympathy at the death of my husband
Dr. Bruno Eisenhardt
Charlotte Eisenhardt

THE ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF OF THE
Weizmann Institute of Science
extend their deepest condolences to the
Lichtenstein and Weizmann Families,
on the death of their beloved mother,
sister and sister-in-law
HAYA
Sister of the First President of Israel,
Dr. Chaim Weizmann

Eichmann 'Roving' Salesman in M.E.

BOON (Nana).— Adolf Eichmann, the mastermind behind the Jewish extermination programme of the Nazis, is reported to be the prime mover in a series of flamboyant commercial transactions between German concerns and the oil-rich Sheikhdom of Kuwait.

Eichmann's name first cropped up a year ago when the Sheikh of Kuwait, Dualigh el-Salman el-Sabah, commissioned a Hamburg concern to decorate his new 50-room palace.

Not long ago, a Kuwait delegation turned up in Hamburg again, its business this time not castles but fashions. A dozen mannequins flew a fabulous collection of 200 gowns to Kuwait for a private showing ordered by the Sheikh's wife, Princess Fatima. Eichmann's name figured in negotiations for the showing.

Now Eichmann is named as the prime mover behind one of the largest public-works projects in the Middle East—the building of a 50-mile road linking Kuwait to the Iraqi port of Basra. The road will require 450,000 tons of asphalt and concrete, and will take two years to complete.

The contractor is a Rhine-land firm at Wesel. The British deny that Eichmann is in Kuwait, and the latest information received here indicates that he is a "roving commercial representative for German firms in the Middle East."

French Expelled From Egypt Losing Aid
PARIS (INA).— French citizens expelled from Egypt during the Suez campaign have appealed to President de Gaulle against the second cut in the aid promised them in the aid promised them. Ninety per cent of the expellees are Jews.

The Government indicated the new cut would come next January. The reduction took place last June. The expellees have had no reply to their request that the Government follow the example of Britain in giving substantial advances on assets owned in Egypt by the refugees.

The problem of the Jewish expellees is further complicated by the fact that they have been refused re-admission to the U.A.R. to take care of their assets.

Spate of Accidents in T.A. Area

TEL AVIV. — Six persons were injured in six separate traffic accidents in the Tel Aviv area on Thursday.

Yosef Sandrovitch, 9, of Jaffa, was injured when he was hit by a car driven by Mr. Yosef Dovrosky as he was crossing St. Yehoshua's street. He was hospitalized at Do-Don Hospital. The driver, Mr. Yehoshua Ben-Dor, of Kibbutz Ein Harod, was detained and released on bail.

Abraham Tessler, 12, of Bnei Brak, was also injured severely when he was hit by a car while crossing Derech Hanaiah in Pardes Katz. He was taken to Beilinson Hospital. The bus driver, Mr. Yisrael Mendelman, from Petah Tikva, was detained and released on bail.

15-Year-Old Boy
A third boy, Wahiv Salim, 15, of Tunnal Baham, was hit by a car while walking in the village. He was taken to Tel Hashomer. The driver, Mr. Shmuel Ding, of Ramat Gan, was detained for interrogation and then released.

In Jaffa Port, Mr. Avraham Mordecai, 41, of Tel Aviv, fell from the running board of a moving truck. He was taken to Hadassah. The driver, Mr. Avraham Levi, of Tel Aviv, was questioned and released on bail.

In a hit-and-run accident, Mr. Joudiya Bronstein, 46, of Tel Aviv, was knocked off his motorcycle. He was taken to Donolo Hospital. Police are searching for the driver.

Aharon Knoller, 22, of Tel Aviv, was badly hurt when his motorcycle collided with a pick-up truck at the corner of Rehov Nahlat Ben-Yamin and Yehuda Halevi in Tel Aviv. He was taken to Hadassah. The truck driver, Mr. Avraham Ben-Dor, of Kibbutz Ein Harod, was detained and released on bail.

In a seventh accident, this time in Natanya, nine-year-old Nissim Giam of Beit Lid was killed by a truck. The truck was carrying 15 metres from Egged bus 15 metres from his school on Thursday morning. The driver, Muhammad Ma'adi, of Tayiba, was detained and released on bail.

The boy was on his way to the Agudat Yisrael school in the ma'bara, accompanied by his 11-year-old brother. The road is very narrow there, and the boy's rear wheel hit Nissim with its rear wheel. The boy's father is blind and Nissim usually acted as his guide.

No Promise of Recognition Made To High School Teachers—B-G

Jerusalem Post Labour Correspondent
TEL AVIV. — Heads of the Teachers Association are understood to have received assurances from Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion that no promises were made to the secondary school teachers, it was learned on Thursday.

A meeting between the Association and Mr. Ben-Gurion was held on Wednesday here. The teachers left the talk satisfied that official recognition of the independent group was not being considered in Government circles, it was reported.

Association heads also expressed satisfaction at the co-operation of one of their colleagues, Mr. Y. Amora, who is a member of the Guri Committee which is examining the scales of secondary school teachers. Mr. Amora is one of the heads of the religious faction in the Association.

His inclusion brought a critical reaction from the Secondary School Teachers Union last night. They regard him as "prejudiced." Both sides welcome the appointment of Prof. E. Urbach, of the Hebrew University.

Ministry Meeting Soon
The secondary teachers organization is scheduled to meet with Education Ministry officials in the next few days, it was learned. The Association Secretary on Thursday decided to demand a return match ranging from IL3 to IL54 a month for 3,500 of its unemployed members teaching in primary schools. It indicated the matter being settled during the current school year.

The Ministry has advised the Association to bring this issue before the Guri Committee whose terms of reference only apply to salary adjustments for next year. The Association is prepared to fight the Ministry on this issue, it is learned.

A national meeting of secondary principals representing school managements which had been scheduled for Thursday to discuss the teachers' non-cooperation in the schools was postponed indefinitely at the request of the Minister of Education. It was the third time it had been deferred.

A request for a further meeting was submitted to Mr. Aranne yesterday morning by the Secondary School Teachers Association.

Guinea Leaders See Similarities Here
The role of Guinea's trade union movement in their country's social and economic rehabilitation and a comparative analysis of Israel's development were the main topics of yesterday's meeting of four visiting Guinean union leaders with Foreign Minister Golda Meir.

The Guinea labour leaders who are shortly to conclude their three-week study tour pointed to the fact that, like Israel, Guinea's political and economic development was the result of a trade union movement. President Sekou Toure, who is also Secretary-General of the all-African Trade Union Federation, was himself formerly Secretary-General of Guinea's trade unions, they stressed.

The visitors emphasized their favourable impression of the Histadrut's role in Israel's social and economic development and said that their study mission here was aimed at learning the lessons of adaptability of Israel's experience to their country.

The Guinea delegation comprises M. Fataye Lanick-Pekou, head of the Agricultural Union, M. Sane Moukhammed Lamine, head of the Dubreka Trade Union branch, M. Kourouma Bakary, head of the Macenta Trade Union branch and Mme. F.S. Keit, President of Guinea's Women Workers Federation.

Mr. Elvish Ben-Horin, Director of the Foreign Ministry's Afro-Asian Division, attended the meeting which lasted over an hour.

CANADIAN M.P.'S LEAVE FOR HOME
LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Ronald Michener, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, with the nine-member parliamentary mission headed by him, left for Canada yesterday after a week's visit. They were seen off by Mr. Nahum Nir, Speaker of the Knesset.

A guard of honour composed of a company of Military Police provided an escort at the airport and the Israel Defence Forces Orchestra played the Canadian and Israel national anthems. On Wednesday evening, the mission were the dinner guests of Mr. and Mrs. Nir at their home. The Canadian Ambassador, Miss Margaret Meagher, and Knesset and Foreign Ministry officials also attended.

Thanksgiving—With All the Trimmings
Jerusalem Post Staff
Traditional Thanksgiving Day dinners were held in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv on Thursday.

In Tel Aviv, more than 300 Israelis and Americans sat down together at the E.O.A. House to a dinner which included roast turkey, cranberry sauce, and pumpkin pie. Mr. Charles Passman was host and the American Ambassador, Mr. Ogden Reid, greeted the participants.

In Jerusalem, 100 persons, from 25 different states in the U.S. and nine countries, gathered at the YMCA. Mr. Daniel Wolf, a Hebrew University student from New York, here on a Rotary Club fellowship, was master of ceremonies. The guests included the American Consul, Mr. Louis Kinsalving, and several University professors.

In Jerusalem Talks Religious Threaten Herut Coalition

Jerusalem Post Reporter
Coalition manoeuvres in Jerusalem took a new turn yesterday when the Religious bloc announced it would try to form a municipal coalition with Herut.

Until now the bloc (Agudat Yisrael, National Religious and Iraqi Immigrants List) has been negotiating with Mapai. These negotiations came to a "dead-end" yesterday morning, because Mapai rejected outright the idea of rotating the mayorship between its own candidate, Mr. M. Ish-Shalom, and a religious candidate.

The Aguda spokesman also said that, at the meeting yesterday morning, Mapai would not accept several religious demands, such as the abolition of mixed bathing, and a religious candidate.

Although a religious bloc spokesman declared last night that immediate contact between the bloc and Herut observers viewed the move as an attempt to exert pressure on Mapai. It is held doubtful that either Rabbi M. Porush, of Aguda, or Dr. E. Nebenzahl, of National Religious, would be enthusiastic about heading a coalition with Herut.

Bebe Idelson to Give Up Histadrut Post
Jerusalem Post Reporter
TEL AVIV. — The Mapai leadership is believed to favour the replacement of Mrs. Bebe Idelson, M.K., by Mrs. Yehudit Simchoni as Secretary-General of the Histadrut Working Women's Council. It was learned here on Thursday.

Mrs. Idelson is subject to the Mapai ruling that Knesset Members cannot hold other public posts. Mrs. Idelson has been asked to resign after her own brother, where he owns a kiosk.

She called Mrs. Schwartz to come and the sister, T. and brother, Asriel Cohen, 70, met early this week in the Port. The brother immediately cabled to Rumania to inform the sister of the news. Mrs. Schwartz had also believed dead.

Mrs. Schwartz will stay two months in Safad before returning home.

Refugees

(Continued from Page One)
said: "There is a growing wish in this Assembly that this problem be settled by direct means." As one familiar with the origin of the 1947 partition plan, he stated he feels that that plan was a formula to meet an existing situation of tension, implying that the partition plan was no longer workable.

Wednesday's debate, however, was not wholly without attacks against Israel. Representatives of Pakistan, Malaysia, Yemen and Guinea also spoke — all of them implying a tough pro-Arab, anti-Israel line.

So violently anti-Israel was the speech by Ahmed Zabarrah, the Yemeni representative, that Israel's delegate, Mr. Michael Comay, was forced once again to exercise his right of reply.

Mr. Comay, replying to charges of "confiscation of Arab property," said that actually the inventory of property abandoned by the refugees was still being carried out by the P.C.C. with the full cooperation of the Israeli authorities. He rejected the notion of making "a glorified real estate agent" of any U.N. body.

The long speech by Mr. Caba Sory of Guinea surprised many delegations. Mr. Sory employed virtually every anti-Israel cliché that has been used by the most violent of the Arab speakers in this year's refugee debate. He accused Israel of "always refusing to implement the many General Assembly resolutions stated that 'certain foreign powers' are encouraging Israel in order to 'divide and rule' the Middle East, and asserted that it was up to the U.N. 'to put an end to this imperialistic manoeuvring.'"

The respondents were ordered not to interfere with the father's taking the boy.

Widower Wins Custody of Son
TEL AVIV. — A widower on Thursday won custody of his 3½-year-old son. The boy, who had been held by his maternal grandmother, was ordered restored to his living parent by District Court Judge Y. Rave.

After the boy's mother had died in childbirth, the father, Mr. Yitzhak Neuman, took his son to live with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Rosa Bedus. They did not get along together however, and after a short time the father moved out.

Neuman's plea that he longed to have the boy with him was countered by the respondent's assertion that he was unable to support him. They also claimed that Neuman had agreed to leave the boy in their care and, in their opinion, the boy's welfare favoured his remaining with them.

E-trothed Meet After 10 Years

TIBERIAS. — A boy and a girl who last saw each other over ten years ago, when in their early teens, are to meet again soon under the marriage canopy in the Druse village of Maghar, in Upper Galilee.

Their families had betrothed them while they were still children. The girl's family had emigrated, however, to the Lebanon before the establishment of the State.

When their boy came of age his parents, who still live in Maghar, asked the Foreign Ministry to prevail on the Lebanese authorities — through the Mixed Armistice Commission — to permit the return of his bride.

On Thursday the girl crossed the border post at Rosh Hanikra on her way to her new home and husband.

60 Years Separated, Sister Finds Brother

After being parted for almost 60 years and believing each other dead for most of this period — a brother and sister were reunited this week in Haifa Port.

The sister, Mrs. Sara Schwartz of London, emigrated to the U.K. from Rumania in 1900 to join an elder brother. A year later, her letters to her family in Rumania were returned with the notation "address unknown" on them. After World War I, she began to believe that her family was dead.

Nevertheless, when a friend set off to Israel to look for her brother — she found him in Jaffa — Mrs. Schwartz asked her to see if she could inquire after her own brother. She found him in Safad, where he owns a kiosk.

She called Mrs. Schwartz to come and the sister, T. and brother, Asriel Cohen, 70, met early this week in the Port. The brother immediately cabled to Rumania to inform the sister of the news. Mrs. Schwartz had also believed dead.

Mrs. Schwartz will stay two months in Safad before returning home.

Judge, Veteran Guide Clash Over Value of Eilat Probe

A lively debate took place yesterday between Dr. Ze'ev Vilnay and Judge M. Harish, Chairman of the Eilat Tragedy Investigation Committee, sitting in the Magistrates Court in Jerusalem.

Dr. Vilnay, veteran Israel geographer and guide, charged that the Committee, by going into the precise details of the circumstances of the tragedy, was frightening the public, parents and teachers and was sounding the death knell of the educational value of hikes in this country. He also thought that the Committee should conduct its hearings behind closed doors and was outraged by the "terrifying manner" with which the hearings were reported in the press.

This investigation, claimed Dr. Vilnay, will indirectly destroy the educational value of hikes in our life. He went on to say that he knew of hikes in the past in which adults took part and in which accidents took place, "but we never thought for a moment of going into so precise an investigation."

'Contributed Nothing'
Judge M. Harish, in reply, told the witness that he "feared that you have contributed nothing to advance the investigation." He added that the Committee was interested in the educational value of hikes but together with that it was vitally concerned with the sanctity of human life. This State was set up for our youth so that it should live in it and not die a senseless death.

Judge Harish emphasized that the aim was to go ahead with hiking in the future, but that hikes should be planned. He asked the witness whether he found fault with the Committee's investigating the case to its very foundations without leaving anything unanswered.

Turning to Dr. Vilnay's charge against the press, Judge Harish admitted that the publicity was terrifying and agreed that the investigation should be held behind closed doors. Yet, he explained, it was the task of the press to report the straight facts of the proceedings. The fact that the press was now here showed that the public was interested in these hearings. It is carrying out its duty, nothing more.

Mendes-France Meets Political Leaders

Former French Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, told Progressive Party leaders on Thursday in Jerusalem that he believed in the possibility of a rapprochement between Progressive Liberalism and non-Marxist Socialism. M. Mendes-France met with Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen; Mr. M. Kol, M.K.; Mr. Y. Artzi, Party secretary; Mr. Y. Shafir and Mr. Cohen at the King David Hotel.

M. Mendes-France mentioned his own non-Marxist stand. The French political leader was formerly a head of the Radical Socialist (Liberal) Party and has recently formed his own Leftist Party. Representatives of Mapai, Ahudai Ha'avoda and the General Zionists also called on him.

In the afternoon, M. Mendes-France visited the Hebrew University campus in Jerusalem, and was received there by the President, Prof. B. Mazur. The guest was particularly interested in the new Department of French Civilization, and also asked to visit the campus synagogue.

He was accompanied on his two-hour tour by Dr. B. Alkin, Professor of Political Science, and Mr. Y. Avon, the Administrator.

Mme. Mendes-France was the guest of Hadassah Council leaders at the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School.

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Feature-Length Film In Hebrew Approved

Jerusalem Post Reporter
The script of a Hebrew-speaking feature length film has been approved for production by the Interministerial Committee for the Encouragement of Israel films.

According to the producer, Mr. Baruch Shadmi, the French star, Francoise Arnoul has been approached to play the female lead.

The picture is called "Serpentine Roads" ("Drachim Neulot"), and is based on a script written by Amshalon Katz, on student life in Jerusalem. Filming, to begin at the end of March, will be entirely in Jerusalem.

JAQUE ARRIVES TO FILM 'KM. 95'
LYDDA AIRPORT. — The French film producer, M. Christian Jaque, arrived on Thursday by El Al to produce "Kilometre 95." He said he hoped to start shooting in the beginning of January, first in Tel Aviv and later in the Negev.

The feminine lead-role is going to Miss Dinah Doron. As for the male star, M. Jaque said that he was considering Mr. Michael Wager (son of Mr. Mayer Weisgal). Mr. Wager is to appear in "Exodus," being filmed here by Mr. Otto Preminger.

The Israel & British Commonwealth Assoc., Haifa
Members note Haifa's unique event, come to the Old Time Music Hall and see the
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You read about it, You heard it on the radio.
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11th ANNUAL HANUKKA

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STARTS TODAY

New Knesset

It will be a considerably different Knesset that will meet for the first time after this month's elections, in Jerusalem on Monday. Mapai will occupy an additional row, and Abud Ha'avoda will move to the right of Mapai — seating arrangements are according to faction size, not according to political philosophy, as in European parliaments and the Communists remain at the tail end.

But the shape of the Government was still uncertain at the week drew to its end. It is true that the parties did not wait until the President officially entrusted the head of the largest party with the task of forming a cabinet, although this formality will be adhered to, of course. It is estimated that the airing of problems that has taken place in the past three weeks will have cleared the ground sufficiently for a Cabinet to be formed within the first week of the Fourth Knesset's term, and, according to usually reliable observers, the new Cabinet will be much the same as the old one. Mapai will have as its partners Mapam, Abud Ha'avoda and the Progressives. If the General Zionists decide to join, they will have to forego their present demand for the abolition of foreign exchange control and several other planks of their election platform.

The basic issue, however, is not the Cabinet agreement — in fact, all the parties expected to be in it have agreed, at one time or another, to an outline that is identical or similar to what has been proposed for the new Cabinet. The issues which will decide the shape of the coalition are political. Mapam and Abud Ha'avoda are seeking a formula which would enable them to vote against diplomatic relations with the Arab states without upsetting the Cabinet.

The General Zionists must decide whether they have better chance of succeeding in the next elections if they are in the Opposition, or if like the Progressives, they make the most they can of cooperation with the governing parties.

There is too early this week to speculate on personalities to fill the Cabinet posts. These will depend on the decisions of the respective parties. However, a new yardstick is anticipated for Cabinet participation: a Minister for every six or seven members in the Knesset. That would give Mapai eight Cabinet members, Mapam two, Abud Ha'avoda one and the Progressives one.

Mapai Mayors

WHILE the Mapai victory in the Knesset elections may not bring any fundamental changes in the composition of the national council, most of the large municipalities will now be headed by Mapai mayors, as will the large local councils, including those in the development areas. The two outstanding changes are in Tel Aviv and Natanya, where right-of-centre coalitions have been ousted by Mapai-led left-of-centre city managements.

The election results and subsequent coalition negotiations seem to justify the proponents of direct mayoral



DISTINGUISHED VISITORS from practically the four corners of the world toured the refugee problem. ISRAEL'S ACTIVE HELP IN SOLVING THE REFUGEE PROBLEM was again offered by the Prime Minister in Jerusalem... AT THE SAME TIME THE U.N. Assembly Political Committee was debating the U.N.R.W.A. report.

THE NEW CABINET was expected to show no major changes of membership... THE NEW LOCAL GOVERNMENT COALITIONS, however, reflected Mapai's landslide victory at the polls.

TEACHERS TROUBLES WERE STILL IN THE OFFING, the sore spot shifting from the nation's secondary to its primary schools.

YOSIE WEITZ'S SON, SHARON, appeared likely to remain head of the combined new J.N.F.-Government Forestry Administration.

elections. This was already noticeable before polling day, when all parties tried their utmost to present candidates whose personalities would win voters. Incumbent mayors who have the reputation of "men of deeds" rather than "speeches" received larger votes than at previous elections, and even on occasion than their own parties at the Knesset poll. Examples of the former are Mayor Abba Khushy of Haifa, and Mayor Pinhas Eilon, of Holon. The latter was exemplified by Mayor Abraham Krinitz of Ramat Gan who survived the fall of the General Zionists throughout the country.

Unlike 1955, the shape of local coalitions has not been determined by Cabinet negotiations or by the formation of other city coalitions. The victory of Mapai is most striking in Tel Aviv. For the first time — except for two years in the late 1920s — the city will not have a General Zionist mayor. The unsuccessful attempt of the Progressive to move Mr. M. Stern from the offices of Rascio to the mayoral chambers with the help of a right-religious combination failed after Mapai negotiators obtained the Agudat Yisrael vote in the council, ensuring that Mr. Mordechai Namir will move from the Ministry of Labour to the Town Hall. The only outstanding issue is whether Mapai will include the National Religious faction in its new city management.

The main blank spot on the map is Jerusalem, whose citizens awarded the late Gershon Agron a remarkable post-mortem vote of confidence. This has not prevented the religious factions

Israel, the editor of the Liban Trade Commerce and Travel quarterly, Mr. Bobby Naidoo, arrived here for a short visit to prepare a special Israel supplement for his paper.

The visitors were not limited only to political and economic experts. At the beginning of the week came Mrs. Helen Kazantzakis, the widow of the world famous Greek writer and author of "Zorba the Greek" and "The Odyssey: A modern sequel," together with the Greek pianist, Mrs. Marika Papayannou, wife of Mr. Emile Hormusios, Editor of "Kathimerini," one of Greece's most important dailies. At week's end, the Polish Jewish State Theatre arrived (see p. 7).

Back to the political scene. Israel also welcomed last night Venezuela's former President, Dr. Edgar Sannabria, who is now the Venezuelan Ambassador to the Vatican.

The visits of political delegations culminated in the arrival of three separate U.N. Congressional missions, which had come to Israel to study various political and economic aspects as part of their worldwide tours.

U.S. Congressmen

Congressmen Hale Boggs (Dem., Louisiana) and Theodore Mich. (Rep., Michigan) of the House of Representatives' Sub-Committee on Foreign Trade came for a three-day visit, which was, however, long enough for them to state prior to their departure that private capital investments in Israel seem to be a good risk and should be recommended to the four-member delegation of the House of Representatives' Foreign Affairs Committee, comprising Mr. L. P. (Dem., Ga.), Mr. Harris B. McDowell (Dem., Del.), Mr. Dante B. Fascell (Dem., Fla.) and Mrs. Margaret Church (Rep., Ill.). Being also members of the Sub-Committee on Foreign Trade policy the visitors took special interest in Israel's economic and financial development.

The greater international importance, however, is attributed to the four-day visit of the Senators Albert Gore (Dem., Tenn.) and Gale McGee (Dem., Wyo.) who are now on a fact-finding mission in the Middle East to study the Arab refugee problem. Senator Gore is a member of the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, and McGee is a member of the Senate's Appropriations Committee. Prior to their arrival in Jerusalem last Friday they had called a special interim report from Amman to President Eisenhower, Secretary of State Christian A. LeMay, and the U.N. Secretariat reporting on the improper use of U.N. relief funds and urging a constructive work programme for the refugees, a condition for the continuation of U.S. relief allocations.

France's former Premier, M. Pierre Mendes-France, kept an old promise from the time of his premiership when he arrived at Lydda airport at the end of last week for what was originally planned as a nine-day visit, but has been stretched for another four. He is here as the guest of David Horowitz, the Governor of the Bank of Israel, since M. Mendes-France is also France's representative on the International Monetary Fund. His arrival coincides with the visit of the nine-man Canadian Parliamentary Delegation, headed by Speaker Roland Michener, who stopped over here for a week's stay on their way home from the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association Conference in Australia's capital, Canberra. This was the highest ranking Canadian mission so far to have visited Israel, and by comprising all of Canada's important political parties the delegation members will contribute to the well-established Israel-Canada friendship upon their return home.

At the same time Israel was also host to two leading American authorities on development and area planning, Mr. David Lillenthal and Mr. Gordon Clapp. Having served for many years with the U.S. Government as the Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, they are now the managers of the privately owned Resources and Development Corporation which is supervising the Khuzestan Valley Dam River project in Iran.

While at the time of these visits the four-member Trade Union Labour delegation from Guinea continued its three week study tour of Israel, the editor of the Liban Trade Commerce and Travel quarterly, Mr. Bobby Naidoo, arrived here for a short visit to prepare a special Israel supplement for his paper.

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Among the many VIP's welcomed here this week were the members of the Canadian Parliamentary Delegation, seen here leaving the Hebrew University's Canada Hall.

leaders with whom Mr. Ben-Gurion is willing to sit down and talk business, even on a subject as delicate as the basic key to a solution.

J.N.F. Report

AFTER three months of relative quiet, the Jewish National Fund and its tree problems were once again in the news. Last August the J.N.F. Board of Directors appointed a committee of seven members to investigate criticism of the appointment of Sharon Weitz, by his father, Yosef Weitz, to head the J.N.F.-Government Forestry Department. This week a newspaper leak from the Committee indicated that Sharon would keep his job.

In a half-hearted attempt to appease those who were still doubtful of the propriety of a father being the direct superior of his son in a public institution, the committee are recommending that the former retire from some of his executive functions. In effect, the committee would promote him by putting him at the head of a new committee comprising half of the Board of Directors. J.N.F. would be responsible for all J.N.F. development affairs. The J.N.F. Development Department would remain headed by a clerical administrator. Mr. Weitz's committee would draw up its plans and supervise their implementation.

These recommendations are still subject to the approval of the full Board, but this is little more than a formality. In the months that the committee has been sitting, the J.N.F. has played host to many newspaper reporters, taking them around to the woodlands to show them the superior J.N.F. forests as to those planned by the Government. This campaign is in line with the charges levelled by Mr. Yosef Weitz at a meeting of the Board, when the controversy over the appointment was at its height. At the time, he said that the tree survival rate in Government forests was absurdly low compared to that in the Fund's flourishing woodlands.

Minister's Commission

The Ministry of Agriculture was slow in getting around to replying to the accusations, and only recently established an internal enquiry commission of its own to check the charges. Its report will be completed in two or three weeks. Whatever the findings, they will be without the testimony of the man best qualified to give evidence — Dr. Amihud Goor, who heads the Forestry Division from its founding in 1948.

At first, Dr. Goor was asked by the Minister to come home from Argentina, where he is on a year's mission for the F.A.O. Dr. Goor had, however, made arrangements with Argentinian foresters which he was unable to call off at such short notice, and it took several weeks before he was in a position to cable to his Minister that he could now arrange to spend a week in Israel. The Ministry, however, cabled back that his presence would not be necessary at this time. Meanwhile reports were published here this week indicating that the Weitz-Goor affair was having unfavourable repercussions on J.N.F. activity abroad.

Teachers To Talk

THE teachers appeared to have been broken this week in the protracted secondary schoolteachers' salary dispute, following Mr. Ben-Gurion's intervention. The first gleam of hope appeared when the teachers' "cold war" was brought back to the talking table. The Independent Secondary School Teachers Association, representing 90 per cent of the country's teachers, did not withdraw its instructions to members not to cooperate with school authorities, but it decided to request a further meeting with the Minister of Education, Mr. Zalman Aranne, with the declared aim of preparing the ground for a settlement.

tervening, wished to get first-hand knowledge of the dispute. Together with the Minister of Education he met the Association's leaders to hear their claims including their criticism of the composition of the Guri Committee appointed by the Government to study the salaries and working conditions of all teachers.

There followed a Cabinet decision to coopt two education experts to this committee. They are likely to be university professors.

The many-sided issue then began to bulge at another angle, and a new front appeared to have been opened, this time by the Histadrut's Teachers Union. It was from this Union that the Secondary School Teachers Association splintered off last year, dissatisfied with the two-year salary contract made by the Union with the Ministry of Education, and claiming that the secondary teachers' interests within the Union were overshadowed by those of the larger membership of elementary school-teachers.

Histadrut Rumblings were heard from the Histadrut Executive building where the office of the Teachers Union are housed, and there was talk that Mr. Ben-Gurion's meeting with the Independent Association constituted a "de facto recognition" of it. Previously, the Ministry of Education had repeatedly affirmed that as regards professional questions it would deal only with the Teachers Union, as the accredited representative of all teachers.

The Union, adopting the attitude that its policy of restraint about salary demands had reaped little reward, promptly declared a one-day warning strike of elementary school principals and intensive financial and constitutional reform at home. Riad abstained from taking part in any Arab quarrels; relations with Cairo were maintained on a low level, while the patronizing interest taken by Saudi in young King Hussein ceased together with the pledge of \$5m. in annual aid. The dispute with Britain over the Suez Canal was forgotten and came up again in talks of resuming diplomatic relations which had been cut during the Suez operations.

New Faces in the Knesset (III)

Physician, Economist for Progressives

BY GERDA LUTZ

THE home of Dr. Shimon Kanowitz, the new Knesset Member for the Progressive Party, is not large enough to hold all the flowers that have been sent to him since his election. "It makes me feel like a film star," smiles the new parliamentarian, overwhelmed by mail from people in all walks of life, and especially touched by the fact that at each of the three classes he holds at the Kibbutz Seminar the students have decorated his desk with flowers.

"Three fields of human activity produce problems for which there never is a ready answer," replied Dr. Kanowitz when his students asked him what he would like to be a candidate — "In education, in healing and in government." Until now he has worked as a healer and an educator, and he will try his hand at politics.

Born in East Prussia in 1900, Kanowitz studied medicine at several German universities, worked as a pediatrician in a Berlin hospital for four years and took an active part in Zionist activities, especially among the youth. Coming to this country in 1936 he worked as a pediatrician for Kupat Holim until 1945, when he went into private practice.

Caring for sick children brought him into contact with

their families, and his interest turned to psychology as an indispensable part of child welfare, particularly in a country of immigration. This and his interest in young people turned him into a lecturer, and his activity at the Seminar helped spread his views on child care and education among the young kibbutz generation. From there it was only a step to the Hebrew University, where he teaches psychology, mental hygiene and the behaviour problems of exceptional children.

Kanowitz will carry on with his teaching but will have little time for his practice. As the only physician among the Knesset's 120 members, he will have his work cut out for him when the debate starts on health insurance, on which he has some very definite views. For him, medical care for the masses is intimately bound up with the complicated integration process which is going on in the Israeli "pressure cooker." This is and should remain a pluralistic society, he stresses, "and ignoring this fact can only do a great deal of harm. Trying to make the Oriental communities mimic our way of life cannot succeed. We would be unable to reach the inner life of these people, which is swayed by different images than ours, and we would destroy their values without giving them our own." This means that mass

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

SAUD ON TOP AGAIN

WHILE Cairo and Baghdad get daily more enmeshed in their own rhetoric, to the exclusion of almost everything else far-reaching developments have been taking place in Riyadh. Its self-imposed policy of isolation and quiet, adopted over 20 months ago, is coming to an end, and the ringing anti-Israel declarations emanating from Saudi sources including the demand that the U.N. Emergency Force be withdrawn from Sharm el-Sheikh, should be seen as only a part of Saudi's new "activist" line.

Riad's new offensive has coincided with the return to active political life of King Saud, who has been in near-oblivion ever since President Nasser shortly after annexing Syria in February, 1958, openly accused him of financing a plot to assassinate him and to foil the Egyptian-Syrian merger. The evidence produced by Cairo was apparently too telling to be ignored, and in a stormy meeting of Saud's many brothers and sons shortly after the disclosure, it was decided that the Emir Faisal, Crown Prince and Prime Minister, should take over full control of foreign, internal and economic affairs. Saud's authority became largely imaginary, his personal budget was drastically cut, and the whole royal family was forced into a period of austerity.

Faisal's Reforms Faisal's rule was marked by a passive policy abroad and intensive financial and constitutional reform at home. Riad abstained from taking part in any Arab quarrels; relations with Cairo were maintained on a low level, while the patronizing interest taken by Saudi in young King Hussein ceased together with the pledge of \$5m. in annual aid. The dispute with Britain over the Suez Canal was forgotten and came up again in talks of resuming diplomatic relations which had been cut during the Suez operations.

But Saud and his immediate palace circle never gave up the struggle; their agreement to lie low had come only out of fear that the storm would sweep their very rule away. The effect of Cairo's blasts, coupled with increasing popular discontent at the way



Princely Exit: The Amir Faisal arriving in Cairo airport on his way to Europe. At his side is U.A.R. Vice-President Boghadi; in the background Akram Hourani and Amour el-Sadat.

On the home front, Faisal managed to put through a few major reforms. In May last year, he introduced the cabinet system for the first time, giving a semblance of constitutionalism to a traditionally absolutist kingdom. Forming three ministerial committees to tackle the reform of government administration and finance, he succeeded in increasing the royal's hard currency cover from 12 per cent to 70 per cent; the value of Saudi Arabian money in world markets, which stood at seven riyals to the dollar, has now been stabilized at about 4.5.

Saud Resists But Saud and his immediate palace circle never gave up the struggle; their agreement to lie low had come only out of fear that the storm would sweep their very rule away. The effect of Cairo's blasts, coupled with increasing popular discontent at the way

the country's affairs were being mismanaged, had made even members of the royal family demand Saud's abdication—a development which was averted only through Faisal's moderation and his good offices. Now that the storm has passed, with the country's finances improved and Cairo soliciting friendship rather than maintaining hostility, Saud has gathered momentum for a spectacular comeback. Faisal, sick as ever and probably outmanoeuvred politically, makes Saudi's last month leaving his brother in full control. On his part, Saud has been asserting his presence, leaving no one in doubt that he still dominates the scene. His short but much-publicized visit to Cairo, where he proclaimed the resumption of full cooperation with Nasser, has been followed by various political pronouncements all pointing to a desire to re-emerge on the Arab scene. In his recent press conference in Jeddah, Saud's political adviser, Jamal al-Din Hussein, said in his master's name that while the date of Nasser's visit to Riyadh had not been decided and no confirmation was available of reports that King Hussein would join him, Saud "will not object to such joint discussions."

On November 12 Saud celebrated the conclusion of his sixth year of rule with a message to his people full of self-satisfaction and promises of future achievements.

Renewed Troubles Apart from the usual platitudes there were some references to Oman and Bahrain that indicate Saud's far-reaching claims have not lost any of their force, and that diplomatic relations with London are a long way off since Britain is not likely to make substantial concessions to Saud. What makes Saudi trouble-making especially potent is that Saud is involved in disputes and "differences of opinion" over his inland and offshore boundaries with almost all his neighbours, beginning with Kuwait and Bahrain and extending to British-protected Kattaf and the Oman Sultanate.

Saud's new political offensive on the Israeli front, apparent in his delegate's operations at the U.N. and in the call to withdraw U.N. forces from Sharm el-Sheikh, is, however, a different story, it may denote nothing more important than Saud's reappearance in the Arab political arena. High-sounding declarations against Israel and calls for the return of "the plundered parts of Palestine" have always been cornerstones of Saudi foreign policy.

Just across the street at the offices of the Progressive Party, another new M.K. is putting his desk in order. But the office door of Yosef Golan opens on a different world, a world of loans, interest rates, subsidies and the farmer's standard of living. Golan belongs to the labour wing of the party, Haavod Hazoni, manages the party's economic enterprises and looks after the agricultural settlements.

Born in Lwow in Poland into a Hasidic family, Yosef went to a Polish secondary school and studied law for two years at a university where he encountered virulent antisemitism and became convinced that there was no future for Jews in the country. He travelled all over Poland, organizing and making speeches for the Zionist movement, and came here in 1946, joining Kibbutz Tel Yitzhak. He is now a member of Usha.

Golan resembles the well-known type of the kibbutnik turned executive in the Histadrut and public and semi-public enterprises. He looks forward to the Knesset with anticipation. "This means immense responsibilities," he says. "His work will be arduous. With their small representation the Progressives must pile on each member many more duties than a big party like Mapai."

Golan is likely to be in the thick of the fight for economic changes which will probably start soon after the new coalition is formed. We asked him, therefore, about his stand on the reduction of farm subsidies, a step which is expected as one of the first actions of the new government. His answers were cautious: he did not believe that subsidies in themselves were wrong, but agreed that in the long run agriculture must learn how to stand on its own feet.

If the Knesset is going to take up more of Golan's time, he will have to limit his activities as manager of the party's economic enterprises. His kibbutz has granted him leave for the time being.



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On November 12 Saud celebrated the conclusion of his sixth year of rule with a message to his people full of self-satisfaction and promises of future achievements.

Renewed Troubles Apart from the usual platitudes there were some references to Oman and Bahrain that indicate Saud's far-reaching claims have not lost any of their force, and that diplomatic relations with London are a long way off since Britain is not likely to make substantial concessions to Saud. What makes Saudi trouble-making especially potent is that Saud is involved in disputes and "differences of opinion" over his inland and offshore boundaries with almost all his neighbours, beginning with Kuwait and Bahrain and extending to British-protected Kattaf and the Oman Sultanate.

Saud's new political offensive on the Israeli front, apparent in his delegate's operations at the U.N. and in the call to withdraw U.N. forces from Sharm el-Sheikh, is, however, a different story, it may denote nothing more important than Saud's reappearance in the Arab political arena. High-sounding declarations against Israel and calls for the return of "the plundered parts of Palestine" have always been cornerstones of Saudi foreign policy.

Just across the street at the offices of the Progressive Party, another new M.K. is putting his desk in order. But the office door of Yosef Golan opens on a different world, a world of loans, interest rates, subsidies and the farmer's standard of living. Golan belongs to the labour wing of the party, Haavod Hazoni, manages the party's economic enterprises and looks after the agricultural settlements.

Born in Lwow in Poland into a Hasidic family, Yosef went to a Polish secondary school and studied law for two years at a university where he encountered virulent antisemitism and became convinced that there was no future for Jews in the country. He travelled all over Poland, organizing and making speeches for the Zionist movement, and came here in 1946, joining Kibbutz Tel Yitzhak. He is now a member of Usha.

Golan resembles the well-known type of the kibbutnik turned executive in the Histadrut and public and semi-public enterprises. He looks forward to the Knesset with anticipation. "This means immense responsibilities," he says. "His work will be arduous. With their small representation the Progressives must pile on each member many more duties than a big party like Mapai."

Golan is likely to be in the thick of the fight for economic changes which will probably start soon after the new coalition is formed. We asked him, therefore, about his stand on the reduction of farm subsidies, a step which is expected as one of the first actions of the new government. His answers were cautious: he did not believe that subsidies in themselves were wrong, but agreed that in the long run agriculture must learn how to stand on its own feet.

If the Knesset is going to take up more of Golan's time, he will have to limit his activities as manager of the party's economic enterprises. His kibbutz has granted him leave for the time being.

PELTOURS TRAVEL INFORMATION SERVICE

DEPARTURES FROM LOD AIRPORT				
Date	Time	Company	Destination	
SUN. Nov. 29	0800	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Munich	
	0825	R.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul	
	0930	R.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London	
	1000	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York	
	1035	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York	
1900	AIR FRANCE		Rome, Paris	
MON. Nov. 30	0145	R.O.A.C.	Tehran	
	0700	OLYMPIA	Athens, Geneva, Zurich	
	0710	EL AL	Tehran	
	0800	OLYMPIA	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, Istanbul	
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul	
	1030	ALITALIA	Rome	
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia	
TUES. Dec. 1	0045	EL AL	Johannesburg	
	0700	AIR FRANCE	Tehran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo	
	0730	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, Brussels	
	0905	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Zurich, Paris, New York	
	1000	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
	1245	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam	
	1430	R.O.A.C.	Geneva, London	
WED. Dec. 2	0145	R.O.A.C.	Tehran	
	0700	EL AL	Rome, London	
	0810	OLYMPIA	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London	
THURS. Dec. 3	0130	AIR FRANCE	Tehran, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Tokyo	
	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich	
	0800	EL AL	Zurich, Amsterdam	
	0825	R.E.A.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul	
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul	
	0920	R.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London	
	0945	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels	
	1245	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam	
	1430	R.O.A.C.	Geneva, London	
	1645	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris	
	1730	EL AL	Nicosia	
FRI. Dec. 4	0610	OLYMPIA	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London	
	0900	R.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London	
	0920	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, Shannon, New York	
	1000	AIR FRANCE	Athens, Rome, Paris	
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome, Paris, London, New York	
	1900	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York	

DEPARTURES FROM HAIFA PORT				
Day	Date	S/S	to	
Sunday Nov 29	1000	HERMES	Livorno, Naples, Marseilles	
Tuesday Dec 1	0800	HERMES	Livorno, Naples, Bari, Venice, Trieste	

PELTOURS TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

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THE SLEEPLESS MISSION

vision jeopardized the cinema business, so David recently was elected to the board to build nice homes round his baby furniture.

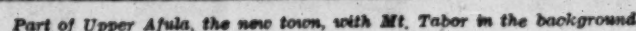
Coming to see one of the most important suppliers to the jeweller member of the mission, Nat Hennick. He was co-chairman with his brother of the Jewellers' Union of the 1969 campaign. His firm is a large customer of Israel's diamond industry.

Mr. Ted Richmond was specially designated punctuality chairman of the mission to ensure his being on time to functions. When he arrived at the King David Hotel he checked his watch and so could not be found and roused in time for the opening luncheon. Ted

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companion. Perfect cook. Excellent references. Write: No. 348 P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

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Economic News from Abroad

Dollar Defence Plan

Foreign aid appropriations to be submitted to the U.S. Congress for the next fiscal year are expected to total \$3,500m. as compared with the \$4,000m. requested for the current year. The amount is actually approved by Congress is accordingly expected to drop from the current \$3,500m. to some \$2,500m. Moreover, the rate of additional allocations to the Development Loan Fund — the efficacy of which has already been reduced by pegging it to purchases from America — is hanging fire. To date, \$700m. have been asked and \$550m. allocated for the fund, whose target was \$1,000m. The U.S. Treasury is pressing for postponement of additional allocations.

The next step in reducing American foreign currency commitments will, however, be taken in the military field; by cutting the

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, November 27, 1959

PARTY bickering is not taken very seriously by professional economists, who point out that no responsible government

CHOOSING which of its policies

POLICIES will be able to deviate from a course fixed by major factors beyond its control.

Israel's population is increasing by at least 50,000 persons a year, even if immigration continues at the current low rate, and to maintain full employment new jobs must be created at the rate of 3.5 per cent annually.

Unrequited foreign currency income, which has been steadily rising, is bound to start decreasing in the next few years and will have to be replaced by more exports. In order to expand production to supply the goods required for export and for our growing population, investment will have to be stepped up, and with foreign capital coming, we will have to draw much more on domestic savings.

Indeed, provisional estimates are that our present net annual capital inflow of \$300m. may drop by as much as one-third in the next five years, and if this prediction comes true, we may have to expand exports by 20 to 30 per cent in order to fill the gap. To achieve this without undue hardship, the total national output would have to be raised by some eight per cent a year, involving an expansion of gross investments by perhaps 40 per cent over their current level.

Obviously this would leave little scope for further increase in living standards in any case much less than the annual rise of five per cent per capita to which we have become accustomed during the past decade. The objectives of our economic policy are thus set in advance — along with many of their social implications. It only remains on the face of it, to choose the right means and the people who are capable of applying them, and the practical difference between the various policies seems to be minor in practice.

This summary approach falls, however, to take into account that it is just those little and seemingly insignificant differences of policy which often prove decisive for the success or failure of a well-meant programme. Exports may be boosted in many ways, just as there are many ways to induce people to save or to expand investments, and the choice often depends not on the clear-cut merits of one of the methods, but on the fact that it best suits a nation's tradition or psychology.

Moreover, important though the various economic objectives are, one should recognize that they are not necessarily compatible. Exports could be increased much easier had we renounced the aim of improving consumption standards. Achieving full employment may — and has in fact — run contrary to closing the foreign currency gap. Any economic programme must therefore be a compromise between conflicting tendencies, and against this background there is much room for shifts of emphasis and for escape devices intended "to prevent the worst" but resulting in the defeat of the best policy.

The only way to obviate this is to keep an eye on priorities "and to distinguish between the relative magnitude of the issues involved — and it is just here that party differences loom big. Although party stands thrive mainly on sentimental values attached to vested interests and to issues of the past — as evidenced, for instance, by any discussion concerning the form in agricultural policy — they necessarily also affect the attainment of future goals.

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Administrative Farms Due for Reappraisal

By Our Economic Editor

YITZUR Uthuah (Production and Development) was established by Iud Hahibutim, the Histadrut and the Jewish Agency, mainly in order to abide by the communal settlements' opposition to hired labour without reducing the pace of agricultural expansion. A double-pronged course was adopted. On the one hand the company took over, on a contract or profit-sharing basis, a number of labour-intensive agricultural branches in which the kibbutzim had to rely on outside workers, thus relieving the settlement from the need to deal directly with hired hands who cannot easily be dovetailed with the communal pattern of social life. On the other hand, it established self-contained farm estates on an administrative basis in order to provide employment to unskilled immigrants and to increase agricultural output outside the framework of collective settlements. Later on, these farms were to be taken over by permanent settlers, who would then manage them on their own account.

Device a Failure

The device failed to work. Since the Company's administrative and expert personnel were in any case largely kibbutzim members, there was little left beside a face-saving formula which there was no use maintaining. On the other hand, the farm estates have developed much more than originally expected, and for the time being there is no indication of an end to these "transitory" ventures. This year the Company is operating eight farm estates with a total area of 40,000 dunams, and its production may reach 114,500. It has, in fact, become one of the country's major agricultural producers, and given adequate financial means it would step up its output considerably. But its development is not proceeding according to the original plans. Only two of its original ten estates have so far been transferred to permanent ownership. One of them comprises 4,000 dunams in the northern Negev, on which the Latin American kibbutz of Or Haner settled two years ago; the other consists of 600 dunams taken over near Jerusalem by Kiryat Anavim and Ma'aleh Hahishia. Prospects for additional transfers in the near future are not very encouraging. The hopes that were still cherished some years ago to educate hired workers to self-management have not materialized — even though the farms have been of great value in training labour in agricultural operations, and good results have been achieved in some special courses held there jointly with the Jewish Agency's instructors. But new settler groups formed abroad or in Israel are snatched away by existing kibbutzim hard pressed to expand their labour force, while parcelling out the estates into smallholder farms would run contrary to the Company's intention and philosophy and would, presumably, be violently opposed by agricultural planners who have been having second thoughts about the viability of small farms.

Strange Set-Up

Thus for the time being an alternative solution, the farms are likely to be maintained in their present shape, though one may doubt whether the paradox of farms worked by hired workers managed by kibbutzniks and staffed by experts and administrators on a quasi-temporary basis warrants the best results in the longer run.

To be sure, impressive achievements have been recorded in several cases. Ha-vat Shmuel in the Beisan region has pioneered in introducing cotton culture. The Yibin farm in the south has served as an agricultural research and training centre for the entire Lachish region. The farms have played a considerable role in expanding the growing of export varieties of tomatoes, flowers, etc. Moreover, last year the company made a net profit of 114,500, which has already amounted to the deficit accumulated in previous years. Yet one may wonder whether a long-term policy can be effectively carried out on the present basis. In particular, since more and more investments will have to be made in order to achieve higher yields.

The Company's investments have already reached 114,500, including 114,500 in fixed assets — mainly irrigation systems — which have been still worked extensively for lack of water. In the Beisan area, and to difficulties experienced with irrigated crops, especially cotton, in the Beisan area. Cotton accounted for 60 per cent of the total area sown

in recent years, grain for 25 per cent, vegetables (including potatoes and tomatoes) for 10 per cent, and fruit for five per cent.

The pattern of cultivation may, however, change in the wake of shifting relations of costs and prices, and the share of wages will probably go down in the wake of progressing mechanization. This trend is unmistakable. Wages accounted for over 70 per cent of the value of output in 1954-1955, for some 55 per cent in the following three years and for 46 per cent in the past agricultural year; they are expected to drop to 40 per cent in the current one. This trend is the more remarkable because of the persistent rise in the average wage per labour-day worked, which was 114 in 1956 but 110 in the past year, representing a rise of 25 per cent while the C-o-L index rose by less than 10 per cent.

In the next year a further rise may safely be expected. One can hardly fail to consider this advance in agricultural labour unit costs as a major factor in pushing down the share of total wages in the farm input, whether this is achieved by

expanding mechanization or by adopting cultivation methods and crops less dependent upon manual labour. The result of this development has, however, been to do not to some extent the Company's original intention of providing agricultural employment. Indeed, while the value of its output more than doubled between 1954 and 1958, including a 50 per cent rise since 1956 (when prices were lower than at present) the number of workdays supplied by Yit-zur Uthuah has not appreciably changed. It was 215,000 in 1954, increased to a peak of 240,000 in the following year, and has been dropping slowly since then, reaching 200,000 last year. This trend was moreover paralleled by a gradual increase in the number of skilled employees. In the past year technical and administrative staff already numbered 175 as compared with 90-100 casual workers, i.e. a ratio of almost one to five.

Evidently the farms have already assumed a more or less fixed form, and an eventual decision to change this may involve considerable difficulties. The time seems therefore to be ripe for an appraisal of the Company's position, achievements and shortcomings in order to lay down principles for its future development.

Battle of the Fish and the Fruit

By S. J. GOLDSMITH

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON.

THE agreement between the Citrus Marketing Board of Israel and Norwegian fruit brokers is being held up by the Government of Norway, and no sales have as yet been made to this traditional customer, according to Mr. Moshe Levin, the European Director of the C.M.B. The Norwegian fruit brokers are anxious to sign, but the Norwegian authorities are holding up the contract on the grounds that Israel failed to live up to its agreement to buy 500 tons of Norwegian fish fillet. Instead, it seems, Israel imported fish from Iceland, which does not buy any citrus fruit from it.

On the other hand, the Board's sales in other countries are about the same as three or four years ago. Mr. Levin thinks that the European markets have reached their maximum absorptive capacity, and there is little room for an increase in sales.

In France, difficulties of another nature have arisen:

controls over the import of lemons and grapefruit from the dollar area have been abolished for the first time. Thus, California and Florida are now in some, though serious, competition with the traditional suppliers of France, Israel among them. Again, the devaluation of the Moroccan franc enables Morocco to compete with Israel in the market.

On top of it Morocco enjoys the privilege of selling 150,000 tons of duty-free fruit in France, and the Rabat Government uses this windfall to subsidize exports to other countries, where it competes with Israel and other fruit suppliers of long standing. Israel citrus still pays an import duty of 35 per cent in France.

The first Israel grapefruit are already on the British market and selling at an average of 42 shillings per "66" box (31 kg), which is about eight shillings less than this time last year. There will be

Stocks and Commodities

TEL AVIV STEADY WITH LITTLE CHANGE

TEL AVIV was steady with only a few small fluctuations. Linked bonds generally were almost unchanged. Dollar-linked which began the week earlier, recovered later. Shares showed a quiet, but firm tendency. The only notable rise was shown by Bank Leumi Ordinary Shares which were marked up by 11 points during the week. On the other hand, Cold Storage came down by six points in a week. Africa Palestine were up three points during the week and smaller gains were recorded by Delek, Ata, and Otzar Hityashuv Hayehudim. The newly issued Delek shares entitled to a quarter dividend, advanced to the level of the old shares, entitled to a half dividend, at the latter went ex on Nov. 24.

The new regulation permitting Provident Funds to sell securities from their portfolios provided they are re-invested in other recognized securities — may increase the volume of business on the stock market.

Outside the exchange both Naphtha and Israel Oil Prospects were firm.

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New Commercial Centre For Capital's Ben Yehuda Street

By MACABEE DEAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

FEW signs are left in Jerusalem's Rehov Ben Yehuda of the devastating explosion which destroyed the heart of the street on February 22, 1948, killing 58 men, women and children, and wounding twice as many. Today Rehov Ben Yehuda is thronged with shoppers from early morning till dusk, and its stores are among the busiest in Jerusalem. The street, the southern side of the capital's "triangle" core, has its problems. But they are minor compared with those it has solved, and consist mainly of a shortage of parking space.

On February 23, 1948, The Jerusalem Post wrote: "In the rubble and wreckage of Ben Yehuda in Jerusalem, pioneer squads of the Hagana and the Jewish Civil Guard, volunteers and members of the Jewish Fire Brigade, were still working early this morning searching for survivors or bodies and the violent blast blasted in the shattering explosion which destroyed nearly all the buildings on the street, the heart of the residential and business centre of the city early yesterday morning."

"The murderous assault on a thickly populated area of the city just stirring for the day's work was carried out by a group of men in British police and army vehicles who drove to the scene in three cars, in the face of their deadly load and then scuttled away in a waiting armoured car, leaving dead two watchmen and leaving helpless unexpecting men, women and children to die and be maimed by the violent blast brought down three and four-storey buildings, and shattered dozens of shops and houses over a radius of several hundred metres."

"Numbled by the shocks of the explosion, dazed persons wandered aimlessly about the streets in their nightclothes not knowing where to take refuge, but a degree of confidence was restored as Hagana squads and members of the Civil Guard raced to the spot, and began the rescue work."

In the gaping hole created by the explosion, a four-storey building now stands, constructed by the Perex and Ben-Giat Engineering and Construction company and financed at a cost of 11,250,000 by the Israel Land Development Company. The same firm also built several buildings on the Rehov, which is the most expensive, medium film shorts and display ads in the press.

Hans Pianotarium and Canada Hall. At present the firm is constructing a block of three buildings, opposite He-chai Shlomo, of six, seven and eight stories at a cost of 11.5-12m. The upper floors will be apartments, the lower ones commercial, including a garage and a supermarket. It is called Pinat Nahum — "Nahum's Corner." And this is another story.

"Nahum" was the late Nahum Sadomsky, one of Jerusalem's most colourful personalities. Invariably dressed in a huge Stetson cowboy hat and cowboy boots, he was the manager of the local Carmel Mizrahi branch.

He was extremely active immediately after the explosion in fighting for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the rased area. Shortly after the War, he managed to acquire funds to build the ground floor while the upper three floors had to wait for the financing of the Israel Land Development Company. If the area was desolate in 1948, it was barren soil in 1921 when it was purchased from the Greek Patriarchate by the Israel Land Development Company. It laid out plans for Ben Yehuda and King George — two sides of the famous triangle. It also financed the building of three huge buildings, Pygmalion, Beit Hazayit and Hativva.

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Planning Agriculture for Export

By Our Economic Correspondent

FOR some years now, we have been building up our egg exports to Europe. Egg production has become part and parcel of the planning of new settlements and an important earner in the established ones. As exports expanded farmers went in for sizeable investments in birds and in new chicken houses equipped with the latest gadgets. When table fowl too became so plentiful that domestic prices slumped, we were made to ship frozen chicken to Europe. This too required substantial investments.

When American butter curtailed the local market for our own produce, it was even attempted to export butter too — until Israel's competitors in Europe raised strong objections, pointing out that American surpluses were not meant to stimulate exports but to aid countries where supplies were scarce.

These protests have been heeded in the U.S., which would not like Israel to expand exports built on American surpluses. This refers, of course, not only to butter but also to eggs. Cotton is another case in point: it is argued that Israel should not export its own cotton, which is expensive, and get cheap cotton in its stead. It will take time for this new line of American policy to disrupt production in Israel, but in the long run it will force us to reconsider our agricultural policy, insofar as it does not base its

calculations on international price levels but on U.S. surpluses.

We have developed chicken farming to the level where it can hold its own with this industry in highly developed countries. Our eggs are good and their only defect is the light colour of the yolk, to which Europeans are not used. Unlike fruit and dairy farming, moreover, chicken farming has the sufficient advantage of being able to adjust to fluctuations in demand from year to year; but if surplus grain is no longer available to feed the flocks, a heavy blow will have been dealt to our farmers.

Butter and Cotton

The position with butter is not so extreme, because exports have been small. But since the milk market is faced with overproduction and the government has subsidized it to the tune of 114,500 a year, it should be noted that export experiments are meeting political difficulties even today. Cotton growers, who have attained encouraging crops this year, will also have to reconsider their position if the product cannot be sold at the present high price because cheap cotton is not available in its stead.

If the problem of the use of American surpluses is raised in earnest, it will certainly bring about many complications. It may turn out that we have overinvested in certain branches that are no longer profitable and that the grain is no longer available. This may generate a more general discussion of the lines on which our farm planning has been conducted. Our eggs are good and their only defect is the light colour of the yolk, to which Europeans are not used. Unlike fruit and dairy farming, moreover, chicken farming has the sufficient advantage of being able to adjust to fluctuations in demand from year to year; but if surplus grain is no longer available to feed the flocks, a heavy blow will have been dealt to our farmers.

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Revolution in Agricultural Planning (III)

Making Hill Villages Pay

By YITZHAK ODED
Special to The Jerusalem Post

NOBODY knows how to put hill farms on a sound economic footing. And if Israel works out a solution it will be the first country in the world to do so.

The mountainous areas of the Mediterranean — Greece, Southern Italy, Algeria, Lebanon — are regions of emigration par excellence. America's "hillbillies" are the archetype of the mountain product.

Between the twenties and forties, according to Mandatory statistics, no less than two million dunams of hill land were abandoned in Palestine by folk drawn to town by jobs.

But we in Israel have stated these same mountains and hills to be the theatre of our next land settlement offensive. Already we have 2,200 young moshav farms in the mountain, and another 1,240 in hill areas such as the western Jerusalem corridor. As more and more of hill land are abandoned in Palestine by folk drawn to town by jobs.

Scheme Pared Down

No one knows exactly how many. The five-year hill farm development plan launched by the J.N.F. four years ago and designed to provide a living for 12,000 families has been progressively pared down and so far really implemented only in Adulam. The plan's backers still speak occasionally in terms of 5,000 units, but no timetable is set any longer.

Hill farming has many thorns to recommend it: a salubrious climate, strategic needs, the desire to exploit the fertile soil of some slopes and valleys. While it was clear from the start that the huge sums required to reclaim and terrace this region could never be paid back out of the returns from hill agriculture, the J.N.F. noted that the whole country had been settled on the basis of expanding Jewish farmland regardless of cost: the huge investments required had been considered non-recoverable one-time contributions to the construction of a Jewish homeland, making it possible to ignore economic laws that would have had to be applied in the development of other countries.

Without vision we could not continue to develop this country, argued the defenders of the hill and vision called for turning to the hills as our next settlement reserve, in view of the scarcity of water that made it impossible to think in terms of settling the Negev.

Not Viable

To this critics replied that the days of acquiring land just for the sake of expanding it were over, for a reserve was meaningless unless you had the water to fructify it all. And if expansion thus had to be limited, the criterion in a project of hill farms should be where to get the best results for the investment involved: this was not the case in the hills.

Draining the Hula or the Emek Yezreel, or laying the Yarkon-Negev pipeline, have been very costly operations whose cost could not possibly be charged to the farms they created; but at least the moshavim non-recoverable, the farms can make a profit: the range of crops is unlimited, yields are high and current production costs reasonable; whereas in the mountains only a few products can be grown, mainly fruit, and these are going to be in over-supply anyway, while, especially water use, are extravagant.

Farm Calendar

Many of the difficulties of the mountain settlements can be ascribed to the fact that their plots are scattered, their water dear, their communication and transport to market difficult, and above

all their labour costs per dunam higher because they cannot avail themselves of mechanization.

As a result, there are only a few crops in which hill settlers can compete: certain kinds of fruit, seeds and tobacco. If the whole of the holdings was given over to these crops, work on the entire farm would be concentrated in certain peak periods, and the farmer's family would be unable to cope with the seasonal fluctuations. And so, to keep the smallholder from having to resort to hired labour, each farmer was given only as much fruit as his family could handle at picking time, which is at the most ten dunams.

Here, according to Mr. Ra'anan Weitz, Head of the Agency's Settlement Department, lay the mistake. For the remainder of the farmer's working year and land allocation was then filled out, to keep him fully employed on his unit, with other crops in which he cannot compete with farmers in the plain. In addition, although the crops in which the hills are specialized have an advantage call for specialized knowledge on the part of the settler, we have detracted from his ability to acquire this knowledge by giving him too great a variety of crops to handle.

Exploit Edge

According to Mr. Weitz, the remedy is neither to keep up subsidies for the mountain farms indefinitely, nor to try to forbid the Hula's growers to raise apples when they can do so more cheaply than the mountain settlers. The entire area of the hill villages must instead be devoted to the specialized crops. The extra labour needed at picking time will have to be filled by bringing in workers from outside the settlements, while in the dead season the hill settlers will be employed away from their farms.

This plan has other advantages, such as much lower investment per farm, and much lower water consumption, than are required in the hills at present. Nor is it too late yet to carry out the required changes in land allocations, for unlike the dairy farms in the plain that cannot be switched to other crops because the size of the holdings cannot be increased, the mountain settlements have not yet assumed their definitive shape. And in certain ways and with important modifications, Mr. Weitz's suggestion is in fact being followed at Adulam.

One disadvantage of this plan — the risk inherent in all such specialization — could probably be overcome by a programme of insurance against frost and other crop failures and a price stabilization fund. But a more fundamental objection, which must be considered before embarking on the heavy investment attendant on a settlement programme, is whether the plan goes far enough.

Advantage Illusory

There are indeed crops in which the hills really enjoy some advantage that will not burst the moment a dozen settlements compete among each other for a market that is after all limited? It is true that the proponents of the specialization scheme have spoken in terms of a very limited number of crops, such as certain varieties of fruit and tobacco, coupled with sheep raising in some instances; it is also true that prices have been estimated very conservatively, considerably below what they were in 1958, in order to guarantee the hill settler an income comparable to that of the farmer in the plain even if prices should fall.

Yet notwithstanding all these precautions, marketing results for 1959 do not augur well for the hill farms' future. In Jerusalem late autumn, a specialized crop of excellence, fell to 400 pruta per kilo, out of which the grower got a maximum of 250. At a yield of one ton per dunam, which is well above average, this meant a total take of IL2,500 from the ten dunams he is supposed to have under fruit.

How can this cover expenses, let alone the depreciation of a vineyard that took over three years to mature and that will have to be replanted in a dozen years?

At 250 pruta per kilo the grower will at least find it worth his while to pick his grapes. But at 150 pruta, he will leave them on the vine. Cherries were already down to IL3 this year, of which the growers got little more than IL1,500. Since picking is very expensive, in a few years this valuable fruit may rot on the trees too, unless subsidies or controls are resorted to.

Market Criterion

It appears that any price advantage which the mountain farmer may enjoy over his competitor in the plain is too small to offset the steep difference in costs. These considerations were less relevant in the days of the Maccabees or even the Arabs — whom the advocates of hill farming cite as examples — for in a subsistence economy there is no nationwide competition for cash. But today, when hill settlers have to maintain themselves out of market proceeds they appear to be at a pronounced disadvantage.

What is to be done? Planting controls, unsuccessfully advocated by our planners for years, are no longer needed, for producers are now aware that even at the present size of our orchards the supply is getting out of hand. But the trees that have already been planted and nursed through their unproductive early years represent, just like the dairy barns of our settlements, an investment that cannot be wiped out without a tremendous loss of resources. The market equilibrium that will eventually be reached will involve much lower prices than at present, without greatly boosting demand: we are already one of the world's highest consumers of fresh fruit, vegetables, and in the past two seasons the quantities consumed appear to have levelled off (what has changed has been the composition of the fruit basket). The apples partly replacing grapes and plums and these in turn partly pushing out tomatoes.

In short, if we are not to

Cotton Comeback

By REX DALNY

COTTON planters throughout Israel are as exultant as can be expected from persons who have tenured their enthusiasm with the knowledge that if they appear too prosperous the Government will cut the cotton subsidy. From all parts of the country come reports of record yields, reaching 500 kilograms gross a dunam in the Beisan Valley and 450 at the Hazera Seed Station in Lechi. The average yield is about 300 kilos a dunam: as the break-even point on a reasonably efficient farm is 260, cotton has more than made its case. After last year's disappointment when yields dropped mysteriously to dismal lows, this year's success is all the more welcome.

It is noteworthy that the good yields obtain in respect of all types of cotton and under all conditions. This year two new varieties of cotton were introduced on a large scale for the first time. They are Coker, a coarser variety of Acacia than the usual 4-42; and 1517, which has a longer staple. It is thought that the type would do better than 4-42 because they are in the fields for a shorter period and thus present less temptation to the voracious boll-eevil and are less subject to suffer from the autumn sharov. But in fact Acacia 4-42 also had a very good season.

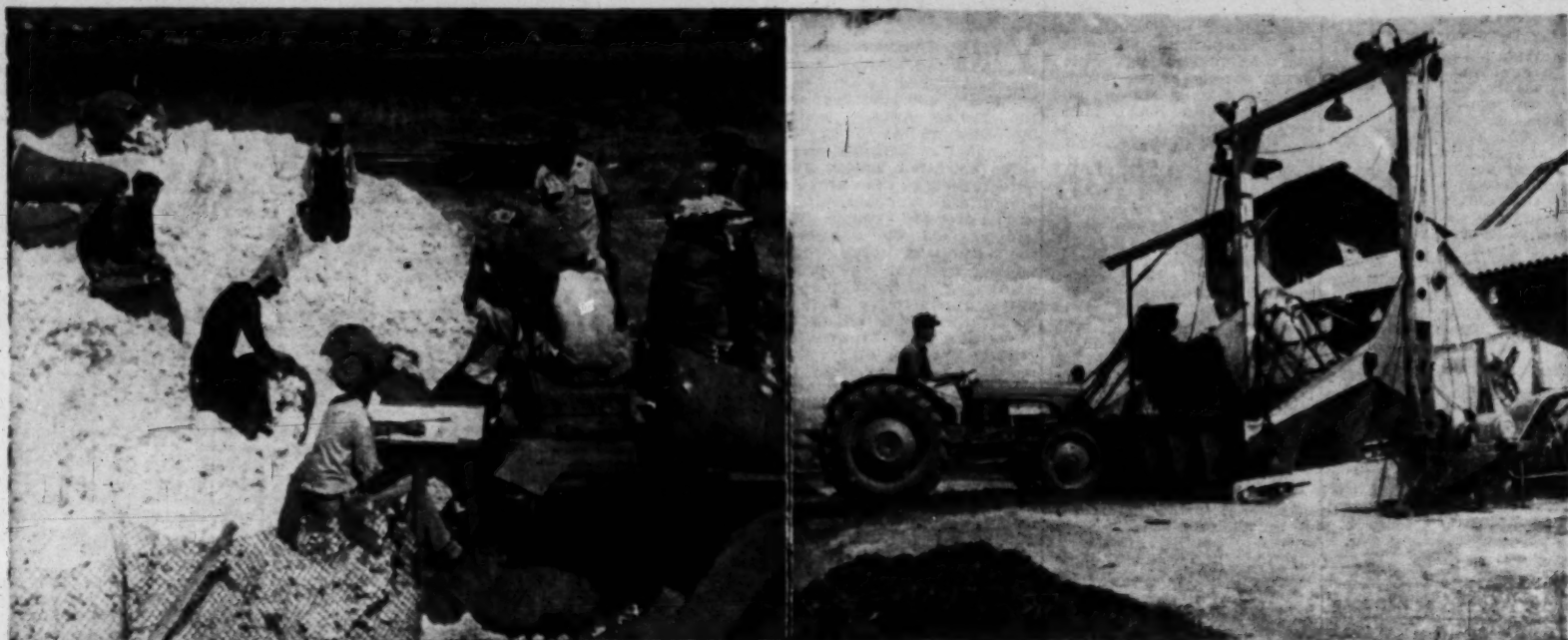
Arab-Jewish Co-op

A most significant success was scored by growers of unirrigated Pima. This was undertaken by an Arab-Jewish cooperative in the North, by the Benyamini brothers in the centre of the country and by growers at Givat Haim and Hulda. Although yields from non-irrigated fields are of course far lower than from irrigated lands, costs are also lower and it is estimated that the 6,500 dunams of unirrigated Pima yield the equivalent of 2,000 dunams of irrigated land. There were 65,000 dunams of irrigated cotton throughout the country.

The experts are not offering unreserved explanations of why this year was so good compared to last season. It may be that the late but heavy rains were particularly beneficial, as the soil was in perfect condition at the time of planting. That ponderous villain of the cotton fields, the boll-eevil, hardly appeared; spraying proved completely effective. Some minor desperadoes, the Prudentia and Heliothis moths, did do some damage but it was nothing compared to the ravages of cotton's formidable enemy.

Generally the constant improvement in the country's agro-technics is the probable

Men and Machinery Raise Agricultural Production



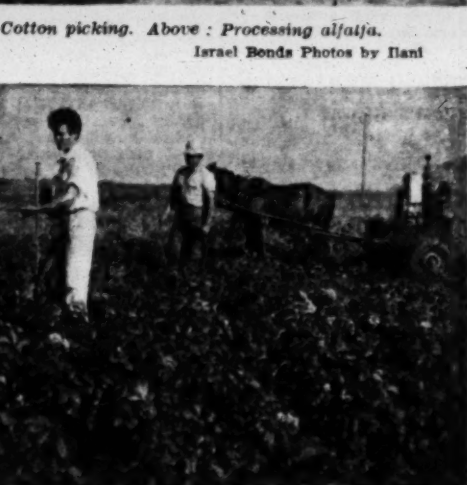
Left: Cotton picking. Above: Processing alfalfa. Israel Bonds Photos by Hani



Peanut sorting at Kiryat Haim.



Making sugar from beet.



Spraying vegetables in the South.

Farm Mechanization is Efficient But Costly

By ZEEV SCHUL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEARLY IL70m. worth of agricultural machinery, ranging from diminutive self-propelled ploughs to towering two-storeyed IL26,000 cotton-picking combines, is now employed by our settlements.

Every year, another IL6m. worth of implements is imported or part-manufactured here to allow for replacements and to provide for the ever-increasing scope of our agricultural requirements.

Mechanization has been proceeding apace in moshavim. It is often a matter of "keeping up with the Joneses." This frequently led to the purchase of over-powered models originally planned to serve larger areas than the average holdings of the local veterans.

According to calculations of the Farm Machinery Division at the Ministry of Agriculture, it would take 15 years to "pay off" some of the more popular British models of over 20 h.p., at the average rate the moshav farm employs them. These models cost nearly twice as much as the recommended 12.5 h.p. range.

Gift Machines

Many old-timers find ways and means of purchasing their favourite IL100 Ferguson or other model tractor, not allocated to them through the Ministry of Agriculture. Gift tractors from friends and relatives abroad sent to Israel last year amounted to a total value of \$200,000. Undoubtedly many went to settlers winging a pay heavily for the privilege of owning the modern counterpart of a "thoroughbred."

It is true that the moshavim have been somewhat neglected as far as the specific planning of its agricultural equipment was concerned. Efforts are now being made by the Ministry's Mechanical Division at Beit Dagon to provide standard equipment for the smallholders, varying according to local soil conditions and the specializations of the different regions.

There are at present some 3,600 tractors in the country. Of these, some 4,900 are of the wheeled type, and some 1,600 on caterpillar treads. They account for IL28m. out of the total IL70m, which our farm machinery is worth.

While there have been some attempts at standardization as far as the larger models are concerned, the best-suited type for the small farm has not yet been settled. The choice is made more difficult by the great similarity between the smaller models and the fact that the majority of the types are recent models, fresh off the assembly lines and not really tried out under local conditions. The cost in foreign currency is of course also a top-ranking consideration.

Most of the modern models come equipped with their own array of interchangeable tools. A complete set of these, including the mini-

mum of essential ploughs, cultivators, seed drills, fertilizer spreaders and trailer platforms, may add as much as 40 to 50 per cent to the original price of the tractor, which ranges from IL4,000 for the smaller models to IL7,500 for the larger wheeled types.

Local Tractors

IN view of the increasing scope of agricultural machinery employed in the country, the interests of local manufacturers, who angle for a share of the annual IL6m. business is understandable. Among their products is the Zafut, a 9.5 hp tractor, produced by Hasmahim's Agricultural Machinery Department. The local version of the U.S. "Economy" model, it is powered by a heavy-duty petrol engine. Of the two series produced so far, a total of 60 models have been sold.

It would, however, still be difficult to call the Zafut an unqualified success. After a trial and error period, the producers found themselves facing indifferent customers. One of the handicaps of the Zafut is its petrol engine, while most of the imported models come equipped with diesels whose fuel is far cheaper.

More popular is the German Holder 12.5 hp model. Comparing favourably in price to the local product, some 250 locally assembled models of this sturdy little type have already been sold. The Holder is being assembled by Hasklaim-Hadashim, a union of agricultural machinery importers with executives of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Jewish Agency on its management.

Merkavim Ltd. is reported

to be negotiating for the part assembly of another tractor.

Local assembly contributes an average 22 per cent of the tractor's value. But it is believed that it will eventually be possible to raise this to 40 per cent in comparison to the Zafut's estimated 50. One of the advantages of the Zafut is, of course, that it is available freely and without a licence. Its manufacturers offer the standard service guarantee for an initial period of operation.

Hay Balers

ONE of the outstanding contributions in the field of local agricultural machinery is the Vulcan's hay baler. First models of this type were turned out three years ago. In view of the fact that breakdowns with this kind of machinery could endanger yields over extensive areas, production problems included the design of a sturdy snag-proof mechanism. Experience has now proved that Vulcan's product is as efficient and dependable as its imported counterparts. Its price is slightly higher (IL4,600 instead of IL4,000 for the imported models) but it compensates for this by a more powerful engine.

Future imports of balers may be stopped altogether and the local industry will be able to cover home requirements, which total some 40 balers per year. Negotiations are also reported to be in progress for the assembly and part construction of Massey Harris and Oliver type combines.

Most promising of all are some little-publicized experiments with new types of equipment. On local inventor

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Home Economics in the Hills

By Esther Altman

THE road from the capital down to Eshtaal gleamed in the afternoon sun. A breeze stirred the autumn leaves, and there was an atmosphere of expectancy about it; this seemed the day for something special to happen.

And there it was at Eshtaal. On the face of things, it was simply an unpretentious exhibition being held by the Department of Home Economics and the Joint Extension Center (of the Ministry of Agriculture and the U.S. Agency Settlement Department) with assistance from the U.S. Operations Mission, to show what had been accomplished during the season in teaching the women of a number of isolated villages in the Judean hills to preserve surplus fruit and vegetables for the winter, and to knit, embroider and sew.

On display were jars and tins and bottles of preserved pears, peaches, apples, grapes and figs; bottles of juice extracted from all these fruits; and from tomatoes; puree of apples and of tomatoes; pickled green tomatoes and mixed vegetables; bottles of black and green olives, and tiny white onions. Mrs. Hannah Daskell, of the Settlement Department's Jerusalem Hills Division, and her assistants (each of whom is attached to a village as a full-time or part-time instructor) have taught the village women how to preserve their fruit in the most up-to-date and hygienic manner.

Nes Harim Centre

At Nes Harim, the Department has set up a well-functioning canning centre, with special equipment provided by the U.S.O.M., including a tin lid sealer machine, a cap-sealing machine for bottles, huge pressure cookers for sterilizing jars and bottles. According to Mrs. Theima Houston, representing U.S.O.M., these are provided for demonstration purposes. Our aim, she said, is to help people to help themselves.

Originally, the idea had been to take the women from the surrounding villages to Nes Harim so that they could can and bottle their fruit and vegetables using this equipment, but the amount of produce which they brought in for preserving was so great, that a mobile canning unit had to be set up.

After learning to make jam and juices from their fruit, this year the women were taught canning and preserving, with outstanding success. The villagers learned to wash, can, and sterilize their fruit and to seal the lids hermetically. They learned the need for absolute cleanliness and meticulous care in all they did, and when they understood that by doing this they would provide healthful food for their children during the winter, they set about it with enthusiasm, even encouraging their menfolk to help in bringing in their loads of fruit. In all, 9,500 tins of preserves were put up, thousands of jars of jam were made, thou-

sands of bottles of juice prepared; and all are stored in closets and cupboards, a strong force against cold and ill-health.

But the Department did not stop there. Under the guidance of Mrs. Hannah Daskell, the village women learned to mend their clothes and to "make-over" worn garments into something new, wearable and attractive for themselves and their children. Although most of the demonstration rooms are provided with a sewing machine, Mrs. Daskell has taught the women the usefulness of mending, both for decoration and as a substitute for machine stitching — the long embroidery stitches, taking less time than simple hand sewing, are as strong as machine stitching.

And at the exhibition — attractively displayed around the demonstration rooms — were their achievements — pretty children's dresses, skirts, aprons, rompers — all made by hand from scraps and odd pieces of material. There, also, hung beautifully embroidered clothes for Shabbat, tablecloths in gay colors, babies' bibs, knitted booties, sweaters and warm hoodies.

Parties for Guests

As we drove into Eshtaal, we could see the villagers converging on the demonstration room. The women in Eshtaal are from Yemen and small and slight, with black eyes gleaming. They brought with them home-made cakes and pastry for the guests who were to arrive from the outlying villages, and displayed on a table outside the exhibition. Each was dressed in her Sabbath clothes, and some arrived in traditional Yemenite costume, one in her wedding dress of black, gold-embroidered, with a gold fringe around her head and shoulders, and a silver ornament at her throat and wrists. From Mesilat Zion came villagers from Cochin, quietly moving in flowing saris, softly coloured. From Noham they came, bearing with them gifts of blood-red pomegranates spread on woven mats and covered with embroidered cloths on which lay sprays of sweet-smelling herbs.

From Tel Shajar came Sarah Cohen, who nine years ago had arrived from Persia. Neat and trim in a gleaming white Swiss cotton blouse and grey skirt, Sarah

at 37, is a mother of five. She works at home and in the fields of their farm, and in addition helps clean the local health centre. With all this to her credit, this season she managed to preserve 225 tins of peaches, apples, plums, grapes and melons, and made a supply of juice, tomato ketchup and quince jam. She regretted that she had not been able to do anything with vegetables as yet, as she has not had time enough to grow them.

Other villagers arrived from Yishi and Taz, each carrying her spray of scented herbs, and it was clear that this was indeed a gala day for all of them, and for their children, who, in the bright sunshine and the sweet warm air, and to the gay music of an accordion, sang and danced in a whirling circle around a "Pied Piper" from Jerusalem.

Bekoa Interested

Two-hundred women from the surrounding villages came to Eshtaal that afternoon, and with them many visitors from the cities. Among them came a group of handsome young women from Bekoa, and soon they were in deep and serious conversation with Mrs. Daskell.

"What did they want so urgently?" I asked her. Mrs. Daskell smiled the victor's smile. "I've been going to Bekoa time after time, but could never get the women there interested in doing anything. So I invited them to come and see the exhibition, and now they are terribly eager to get started and to do all these things, too."

Tamar Cohen, a specialist in the Department of Home Economics, has new plans for next season. "We hope to start drying fruits, and to continue and enlarge our programme of canning vegetables. And in some areas, if we find that the women are interested, we want to begin canning poultry."

Mrs. Mina Ben-Zvi, who is in charge of all the supervisors working on the programme throughout the country, and who has just returned from a study tour of home economic programmes in the U.S., was enthusiastic about the programme for 1960. "Eight more canning centres are to be opened up — to include Givat Yairim in the Jerusalem mountain district.

Beauty Expert On Lecture Visit

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEAUTY demonstrations are now being given throughout the country by Mrs. Ruth Marie Franz, personal assistant to the American beauty expert, Elizabeth Arden. Mrs. Franz has been working with Miss Arden for many years and feels that every woman can achieve beauty in front of her own mirror in only a few minutes and at little expense.

Speaking at the Doctors House in Jerusalem to a female audience of all ages, Mrs. Franz opened her lecture of the subject of "Good Looks and Happiness," by telling them about the small, blonde woman who established the fabulous house of Elizabeth Arden and still remains the head of this kingdom of beauty. Miss Arden also believes that every woman should have a hobby; her own is a fabulous stable of race horses to which she devotes a great deal of daily attention.

To prove her point that with proper facial care every woman can bring out the best that is in her, Mrs. Franz demonstrated on members of the audience. Last weekend she gave a home beauty treatment demonstration for Government Tourist Corporation govt. hostesses at the Zahala home of Mrs. Hana Shapiro.

Mrs. Franz will be in Israel for three weeks. She has come from a similar lecture demonstration tour of Europe. The Elizabeth Arden products are now coming on the market here.

Mrs. Franz demonstrated the easy way to beauty by simple home treatment.

Aled's Birthday Celebration

By Diana Lerner

ORIGINALLY and class in striking colour combinations along the latest dictates of Paris knitwear fashions marked the fashion show of Aled Knitwear held last week for an audience of some 300 friends of the firm who came to celebrate Aled's 20th anniversary at the ZOA House.

Starting off with a dashing yellow and violet sluck set, the show swung into a line of knitted dresses and two and three-piece suits and coats which may well do this country proud in the world market to which these models are shipped. In the U.S. where Aled originals were first introduced during a trade show in 1950, and since then have been increasingly in demand, Mr. Rudolph Pick, President of the New York office of Aled, reported that for the 1960 spring season there had been an increase of about 50 per cent in demand for Aled models.

The firm — which now employs some 120 workers and has as its chief designer Lilith Malch-Edestein, one of the owners — not only was the first to sell Israel fashions to the world but has succeeded in maintaining its reputation for quality and style.

This was evident from the examples featured at the show. There were a number of smart pin-stripe (completely new knitwear) dress suits, one of which had a button front and large adjustable collar which would be every woman's choice because of their simple tailored line, suitable to most figures. Interesting detail came in several of the sports num-



1960 sailor suit and pin stripe frock from Aled's collection. Line modelled in New York.

bers. There were a number of sailor dress variations (for the "Cruise" line which goes to Florida and California) and man-tooled suits made dresy with large pearl buttons and white borders around the collar.

Permanent pleats for full skirts or slim dresses in a variety of rich colours had Grecian stoles that could be draped in many ways.

Sometimes, as in one very dresy Dior cocktail dress in pea-green with a harem skirt and ribbon-pleated bottom, it was hard to tell that it was knitwear at all. One of the most luxurious ensembles was a beige boucle dress with brown buttons and a suede belt; over which came

a matching coat with wide lapels carrying the boucle motif of the dress. The back of the dress was generously bloused and it fell into a tunic in the front.

There were a number of surprise skirts in what resembled a jumper in line and black — two of the favourite colours. Orange and brown were some of the happy blends.

Dramatic was a red box coat with a big cape collar, as was the champagne dress with a tassled sash on one side over a slotted purple belt, dresy without being overdressed.

Topaz provided ornate though attractive accessories.

New on the Market

A DELICIOUS real beet borscht has been added to Telma's roster of good soups. You can serve it hot or cold, and it is ready in just seven minutes. It comes in a tinfoil packet that serves two. All you need add is sour cream or egg yolk, whichever you prefer.

LATEST beauty hint out of Paris indicates that lips should have a pearl shimmer. The fad is sweeping the world at the moment. Taya has presented their

own "Kissable Pearl" to the women of Israel. Kissable Pearl adds new sparkle and glamour to the lips. It comes in an attractive case with a built-in mirror.

PERMANENTLY pleated dresses in a synthetic fibre, new on the world scene and guaranteed to be non-run, non-iron and to hold their pleating will shortly be available in Israel in nine colours at a price of LL46.

The jersey fabric is called Arnel. Knitted of celanese triacetate fibre, it is being done up in a variety of different styles at the Telva Model factory which has also received export orders for these dresses from a few of its markets abroad.

Telva has also introduced a teenage size range (9 to 15) in a spring and summer collection which had its first showing in Amsterdam last week.

TO help housewives enjoy the citrus season, the Mitz-Ton juicer of strong plastic, is again on the market.

THE firm of Osem is forging ahead with a new line. Packaged meat sauce is their latest, a very unusual item to add to the growing number of aids to easy cooking. Along with it Osem has introduced three soups —

chicken, mushroom and vegetable — and their promise is that these are only the first in a wide range of delicious soups and sauces. Along with these new items they have also added a new macaroni — "Pasta Bolognaise" — to their long line of macaroni, spaghetti and noodles, in almost (but not quite), every conceivable shape. Last summer Osem was the first local firm to put cake mixes on the market. Under the trade name of Maog, they have a chocolate, spice and golden cake mix.

Instalment Brides

YOUNG girls of marriageable age are being brought into Jordan from Cyprus and Turkey by special offices who will offer them "on the instalment plan" — payments of 40 dinars a month — to government officials and other middle-class young men who cannot afford the bride price demanded by better families.

This is reported by an exclusive article in the new Jordan evening paper, "El Massar," which cites that three-quarters of the country's wealthier young girls have been condemned to a life of spinsterhood by the insistence of their fathers on bride prices running into the thousands.

THE firm of Osem is forging ahead with a new line. Packaged meat sauce is their latest, a very unusual item to add to the growing number of aids to easy cooking. Along with it Osem has introduced three soups —

Hints For The Cold Weather

WHEN we visit our friends, we find that many of them like to try out new things — what do you do when...? etc. Others like to tell us of their own particular pet ideas. Here are some that we think our readers will find useful.

"Hot-water bottles: Now that it is getting cold at night, and hot-water bottles once more welcome, see that the rubber of the bottle does not crack and split by rubbing it over occasionally with a little glycerine.

If your hot water bottle has sprung a leak, don't throw it away. Though it is not worth trying to repair a hole in a rubber bottle, it can be useful to hold cloths that are used for furniture oil (which have a tendency to leave a stain wherever they are put) by cutting a slot in one side of the bottle.

"Knitwear: If your umbrella looks shabby after you take it out of storage, freshen it up by brushing it over with a solution of ammonia and water.

"Knitting wool: Housewives are now beginning to bring out their knitting needles and wool and getting down to their knitting chores. Here is a bit worth remembering: When winding wool wind it on a mothball. If the wool is not all used up, or is put aside for a while — this will keep the moths at bay.

"Winter slippers: There are some delightful pastel-shade winter slippers in the shops which are lined with lamb's wool, and have a collar of lamb's wool around the top. These slippers look very attractive, but the white lamb's wool tends to get dirty very quickly. To clean it, shake it

Army Psycho-Chemistry

By Dr. Elisha Yaron

THE old saying that "it's an ill wind that blows no man to good" is especially true in the case of warfare and scientific discovery and perhaps even more so where medicine is concerned. Many medical discoveries owe their impetus to an urgent need for an antidote to some new poison or infection under wartime conditions. Often, as in the case of penicillin and D.D.T., the discovery was made in time of peace and lay dormant until unlimited amounts of energy and money were made available for its development.

New basic discoveries into the chemistry of the mind are now arising, almost as a sideline, out of the search for new war gases by the American Army. A recent congressional committee was told about chemical gases and sprays that would cause disturbances of hearing, vision and balance or tremors and mental derangement. These effects are said to last only a day or two, sufficiently long to allow troops of the other side to advance without resistance. A sort of "humane warfare," in short.

There are two groups of chemicals involved (according to the Report) both developments of substances already known. The first are developed from the nerve gases, well studied during the World War, that are organophosphorus compounds and block the passage of messages from one nerve to the next. Large amounts produce rapid paralysis and death and, indeed, in different form, these substances are used as insecticides.

A second group of war gases is derived from the chemical isyergic acid diet-

hydramide or LSD-25. Substances of this type are capable of producing temporary psychosis in man by altering the normal chemical workings of the brain, and the effect of one such drug, mescaline, was vividly described by Aldous Huxley in his book "The Doors of Perception."

Medical research workers are using LSD-25, in conjunction with a variety of antidotes, both in an attempt to understand the causes of mental derangement and to find a cure. The modern tranquillizer, a partial answer in certain cases is already having wide use in the control of mental patients during treatment.

For the military mind, the advantages of the LSD group in extremely minute amounts; for the medical scientist they may be the first tool in a real understanding of psychotic disease.

Why were these discoveries revealed by the U.S. Army? Not for the benefit of mankind but in order to obtain more money from Congress. It appears that the budget of the Chemical Corps is a paltry \$30m. a year and they need a raise to \$120m. to expand their psycho-chemical work. It is a sorry fact that the money may well be forthcoming when asked for in this way but not in any other.

The British Medical Research Council spends about \$100,000 per year on all psychiatric research. In Israel the total budget of the Ministry of Health, for medical research of every kind, is of the order of \$10,000. Such a sum must be about a thousandth of that spent on mental disease each year while no progressive industrialist would hope to succeed without spending at least two to five per cent of his budget on research.

Cornmeal is Good Autumn Food

By Molly Bar-David

EVERY once in a while the family cry is for "something different" for supper or dinner. There comes a time, to be honest, when even chips are shunned by the children, and Mama gets her chance to prepare something really unusual and exciting. One of these days, therefore, snap up your opportunity to make a lu-

scious cornmeal dish. Of course, if you come from Rumania your family will be as familiar with *mamalgia* as the Italians with *poleenta* and the Mexicans with *tamales*, but even so you might try another nation's idea of how to use this very nourishing and very pleasant ingredient in a way brand new to your family.

Hush Puppies

These are wonderful crisp golden cornmeal puffs which originally were made in the Southern States but by now are favourites all over the U.S. as a hot (or even cold) bread with meat or fish dishes or any other hot or cold dish. They remind me a little of our *falafel*, except that they are mild and more bread-like.

1 1/2 cups cornmeal, 1/2 cup flour (sifted), 2 eggs, 1 tsp. salt, 1 onion (chopped), 1 egg (beaten), 1/2 cup milk or water.

Sift together dry ingredients. Add onion, egg and milk, stirring a little. Drop a teaspoon of batter for each "Hush Puppy" into hot deep fat, frying only a few at a time, until golden brown. Drain on paper and, if wanted at their best, serve hot.

Pasticcio Di Polenta

In Sardinia, polenta is eaten more than in other parts of Italy, where pasta takes precedence. Cornmeal is used there for delicious dumplings called *gnochetti*.

DRINK & ENJOY

LIPTON'S TEA

Sausage Tamale Pie

This is a favourite Mexican dish. However, you can use a filling of ground meat, either ground beef or pork. Beans may be substituted for other beans, or you can omit them altogether and use more vegetables. Very hearty and spicy (but don't use much chili powder if you don't like it). Add ripe olives to the filling too, if you like.

Filling: 400 grams tender sausage, cut up 1/2 cup chopped onion, 1/2 cup chopped green pepper, 1 tin cooked lima beans (drained), dash of chili powder (more, if you want it hotter!), 1 clove garlic, (crushed), 2 1/2 cups diced fresh tomatoes, 1 tsp. salt.

Tepping: 1/2 cup cornmeal, 1 tsp. flour, 1/2 tsp. salt, 2 eggs, 1/2 cup water, 1 tsp. soft margarine.

Filling: brown the wiensers, add onion, pepper, and cook until brown. Add remaining ingredients and simmer for half an hour. Put this filling into a casserole and cover with the topping made thus: sift dry ingredients into a bowl. Add egg, water, fat and beat with a rotary beater until smooth, but do not overbeat. Drop batter onto the hot meat mixture. It will sink but will rise again during the baking. Bake in a hot-oven (425°F.) for about 30 minutes.

Mamalgia

My mother who was born in Russia, used to make *Mamalgia* with a little fat in the water and serve it hot as a cereal in a bowl, covered with a very good meat borscht. The colour contrasts of the yellow and red and the combined different flavours were a great success. Here is the Rumanian way of making the mush, and since this is their national dish, they certainly ought to know best:

MORE MATA "FIRSTS"

WITH BUTTER NEW TASTE

MARGARINE

with the delicious NEW TASTE

CONTAINS VITAMINS A & D

MADE OF CHOICEST VEGETABLE OILS - USING NO ADDITIONAL PRESERVATIVES

Only the best for them

give them

BLUE-BAND

RICH IN VITAMINS A & D

A Week in Paris THE GREAT

VITA

COMPETITION

In order to enable everyone to join our competition now, we have extended the deadline

to December 31, 1959

WE INVITE YOU TO TAKE PART IN THIS INTERESTING COMPETITION. THE FOLLOWING PRIZES WILL BE DISTRIBUTED:

1st PRIZE: A Flight to and from Paris and a week's stay there.

2nd PRIZE: A Transistor Radio or a Bicycle.

3rd PRIZE: A Camera, as well as 200 other Prizes.

A CONSOLATION PRIZE FOR EVERY CONTESTANT!

A Jury, composed of members of the press, the Management of Vita and O.K. Advertising, will distribute the prizes. Their decision will be final.

Ask for questionnaires and further details about the competition at your food store.

Just arrived!

PREPARE for the big HAND KNITTING COMPETITION sponsored by KORN WOOL

Further details in this paper NEXT FRIDAY

WISSOTZKY TEA

Don't pour your money down the drain

Have you ever paused to think of all the good money that floats down the drain when you use one of those uneconomical cleansers — to say nothing of all the wasted effort in carrying so many heavy bottles around? NIKI, the magic wash-all stick, is a wholly energy-loaded cleanser. While bottled detergents have a water content of not less than 85%, NIKI weighs only one-tenth of the usual bottled detergent, and is twice as effective. NIKI is Kasher too, has an agreeable odour, and is kind to your hands.

Millions of users are always right

Millions of housewives have found in NIKI the most effective, economical and handiest of detergents, and use it again and again for polishing, cleaning and dishwashing.

NIKI

is a NECA Product, distributed by AKA.

Collect NIKI wrappers for delightful prizes.

Little Toy Fund Drive Opens

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PAX, the huge but good-natured nine-year-old boxer, strode proudly into the Jerusalem Post offices yesterday to receive the admiring reporters and clerks carrying with him a neatly wrapped parcel that held a children's swing. The swing, which was the gift of a lady in Los Angeles, Eleanor, who takes his gift every year, and with due solemnity presented the swing to her. Thus Pax inaugurated the 11th campaign of the Hanukkah Toy Fund.

Actually, although Pax brought in the first toy, other faithful friends had already remembered the needy and the underprivileged children of Israel. One of the most touching pre-campaign contributions came from a lady in Los Angeles, Eleanor, who describes herself as "a shut-in who has to do her shopping by mail." She keeps a special Hanukkah Toy envelope. This year she sent \$25 in cash plus clippings showing the presents contained in three gift-parcels which she has ordered from the Hanukkah Toy Fund.

The father of Michael Berkowitz, of Switzerland, sent a money order in lieu of the toys which his son had collected, as he thought that money would be more convenient to handle. But with the money-order he enclosed Michael's goodwill letter, with the word "Hanukkah" carefully written out in cursive Hebrew.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Jewish Community Centre of Japan has hand-picked 18 cartons of toys and games which have already been dispatched. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Bernstein, of Cincinnati, Ohio, faithful friends ever since they met Helen Rosen, casually heard of and heard about the Fund, have sent in their usual cheque long before Hanukkah. And Mr. Julian Hartmann of Berlin has sent his parcel of toys.

Editors Contribute
The first among the local money donors is the Israel Newspaper Editors Committee, with a cheque for \$1,000. Their contribution has become a most welcome tradition.

Over the years the Fund has not only extended its appeal to people in far-off countries but has also broadened the scope of its application. Somehow the idea of helping underprivileged children at home has become a spontaneous but profound response that the auspices of the Fund now extend beyond toys to all means of bringing happiness to children in need.

This year the Fund will take wings and become airborne when K.L.M. organizes its annual children's trek. This year 100 children from institutions will spend an hour flying over Israel. In addition K.L.M. is sending all kinds of gifts, including a full supply of model Super Constellation. Next year the Fund will receive models of the jets K.L.M. will be flying all over the world.

Sabana is also participating again and have already flown 100 children's bags for the wonderful Hanukkah Toy Fund of the Jerusalem Post.

Another "Old Faithful" the American-Israeli Paper Mills at Hadera, has a large-scale programme. They have "adopted" the children of the immigrant villages of Meor and Sde Yitzhak and will provide full Hanukkah entertainment for them. In addition the Mills are giving a party for 30 children in the Children's Ward of the new Hadera hospital. The company's expansion programme somehow came to include a new playroom for children at the Tzrifin hospital, which is to be opened by Rachel Yanait Ben-Zvi. The Chamber of Commerce will climax its services to the Fund by a mass party for crippled and mobile sick children.



Pax, the boxer, presenting his Annual Toy Fund contribution to El Al, Jerusalem Post secretary.

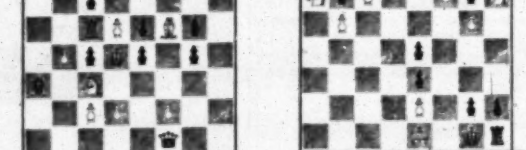
El Al and the Port of Haifa Authority are planning elaborate parties to bring fun to children. The Army in Beer-Sheva are planning a very big party for the police children in the area. The Ashkelon Rotary Club resumed its annual pledge to "tax" cinema-goers. The Sharon Hotel will ring down the curtain with a Hanukkah Ball on December 31.

This year Hanukkah and Christmas coincide. Many Christians are donors to the fund; others are recipients. Some villages that were once on the receiving end have now become so well established that they have decided to become contributors. This year the Fund will reach out to far more children in urban areas than hitherto. The Ministries of Social Welfare and Education determine the list, with the Jerusalem Post serving as liaison officer.

As always, distribution will be effected by The Jerusalem Post.

Chess Friday, November 27, 1959

PROBLEM No. 1296
K. A. Wirtz, Munich
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



White to move. Problem No. 1296 (Larsen). 1. Qd4! Bc6 2. Qd5! Bc7 3. Qd6! Bc8 4. Qd7! Bc9 5. Qd8! Bc10 6. Qd9! Bc11 7. Qd10! Bc12 8. Qd11! Bc13 9. Qd12! Bc14 10. Qd13! Bc15 11. Qd14! Bc16 12. Qd15! Bc17 13. Qd16! Bc18 14. Qd17! Bc19 15. Qd18! Bc20 16. Qd19! Bc21 17. Qd20! Bc22 18. Qd21! Bc23 19. Qd22! Bc24 20. Qd23! Bc25 21. Qd24! Bc26 22. Qd25! Bc27 23. Qd26! Bc28 24. Qd27! Bc29 25. Qd28! Bc30 26. Qd29! Bc31 27. Qd30! Bc32 28. Qd31! Bc33 29. Qd32! Bc34 30. Qd33! Bc35 31. Qd34! Bc36 32. Qd35! Bc37 33. Qd36! Bc38 34. Qd37! Bc39 35. Qd38! Bc40 36. Qd39! Bc41 37. Qd40! Bc42 38. Qd41! Bc43 39. Qd42! Bc44 40. Qd43! Bc45 41. Qd44! Bc46 42. Qd45! Bc47 43. Qd46! Bc48 44. Qd47! Bc49 45. Qd48! Bc50 46. Qd49! Bc51 47. Qd50! Bc52 48. Qd51! Bc53 49. Qd52! Bc54 50. Qd53! Bc55 51. Qd54! Bc56 52. Qd55! Bc57 53. Qd56! Bc58 54. Qd57! Bc59 55. Qd58! Bc60 56. Qd59! Bc61 57. Qd60! Bc62 58. Qd61! Bc63 59. Qd62! Bc64 60. Qd63! Bc65 61. Qd64! Bc66 62. Qd65! Bc67 63. Qd66! Bc68 64. Qd67! Bc69 65. Qd68! Bc70 66. Qd69! Bc71 67. Qd70! Bc72 68. Qd71! Bc73 69. Qd72! Bc74 70. Qd73! Bc75 71. Qd74! Bc76 72. Qd75! Bc77 73. Qd76! Bc78 74. Qd77! Bc79 75. Qd78! Bc80 76. Qd79! Bc81 77. Qd80! Bc82 78. Qd81! Bc83 79. Qd82! Bc84 80. Qd83! Bc85 81. Qd84! Bc86 82. Qd85! Bc87 83. Qd86! Bc88 84. Qd87! Bc89 85. Qd88! Bc90 86. Qd89! Bc91 87. Qd90! Bc92 88. Qd91! Bc93 89. Qd92! Bc94 90. Qd93! Bc95 91. Qd94! Bc96 92. Qd95! Bc97 93. Qd96! Bc98 94. Qd97! Bc99 95. Qd98! Bc100 96. Qd99! Bc101 97. Qd100! Bc102 98. Qd101! Bc103 99. Qd102! Bc104 100. Qd103! Bc105 101. Qd104! Bc106 102. Qd105! Bc107 103. Qd106! Bc108 104. Qd107! Bc109 105. Qd108! Bc110 106. Qd109! Bc111 107. Qd110! Bc112 108. Qd111! Bc113 109. Qd112! Bc114 110. Qd113! Bc115 111. Qd114! Bc116 112. Qd115! Bc117 113. Qd116! Bc118 114. Qd117! Bc119 115. Qd118! Bc120 116. Qd119! Bc121 117. Qd120! Bc122 118. Qd121! Bc123 119. Qd122! Bc124 120. Qd123! Bc125 121. Qd124! Bc126 122. Qd125! Bc127 123. Qd126! Bc128 124. Qd127! Bc129 125. Qd128! Bc130 126. 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